REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1959-60

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PREFACE

This is the fourth Administration Report of the new State of Mysore after the reorganisation. It has been compiled and edited by the Director of Publicity and Information and published by order of Government.

The First Chapter gives a general summary of the events of the year. The subsequent Chapters are devoted to detailed account of the various branches of the Administration.

In this Report the Sections on (i) Police, (ii) Prisons (iii) Public Health and (iv) Medical Services refer to the Calendar year 1959. Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue year, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1959 to 30th June 1960. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, *i.e*, from 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960.

Figures shown within the brackets in the body of the Report pertain to the previous year.

CONTENTS

PART I.

SECTION		PAGE
	General Summary	1

CHAPTER I—*Law and Legislation, Maintenance of Order and Administration of Justice*

i.	Legislative Enactments	7
ii.	Police	10
iii.	Prisons	17
iv.	Probation and After-Care Services Department	20
v.	Civil Justice	23
vi.	Criminal Justice	26

CHAPTER II—*Revenue and Finance*

i.	Revenue and Finance	31
ii.	Excise	33
iii.	Commercial Taxes	41
iv.	Registration and Stamps	47
v.	Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957	49
vi.	The Government Insurance Department ...	50

CHAPTER III—*Local Administration*

i.	Corporation of the City of Bangalore ...	53
ii.	Mysore City Municipality	59
iii.	Davangere City Municipality	60
iv.	Bellary City Municipality	61
v.	Municipal Administration	62
vi.	Administration of District Boards ...	65
vii.	Village Panchayats and Rural Development ...	68
viii.	Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	70
ix.	Mysore City Improvement Trust Board ...	72
x.	Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board ...	73
xi.	Town Planning Department ...	74
xii.	Local Development Works ...	75

CHAPTER IV—*Administration of Land*

SECTION		PAGE
i.	Land Revenue	77
ii.	Land Records, Survey and Settlement ...	81

CHAPTER V—*Food and Civil Supplies*

i.	Food Production	87
ii.	Food Supplies	90
iii.	Civil Supplies	93

CHAPTER VI—*Agriculture, Forest, Co-operation and Marketing*

i.	Weather and Crop Condition	95
ii.	Agriculture	97
iii.	Forest	103
iv.	Co-operation	110
v.	Marketing	119

CHAPTER VII—*Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services*

i.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	125
ii.	Mysore Serum Institute	127
iii.	(*a*) Composite Live-stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore	130
	(*b*) Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore	131
iv.	Fisheries	132

CHAPTER VIII—*Industries and Commerce*

i.	Industries and Commerce	137
ii.	Government Owned Factories ...	139
iii.	Government Aided Concerns ...	140
iv.	Small Scale Industries ...	142
v.	Cottage and Village Industries ...	143
vi.	Handloom Industry	143
vii.	Woollen Handloom Schemes	145
viii.	Silk Handloom Schemes ...	145
ix.	Finance of Weavers' Co-operative Societies ...	146
x.	Handicraft Schemes ...	146

SECTION		PAGE
xi.	The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati	147
xii.	Mines and Geology	149
xiii.	Sericulture ...	153
xiv.	Labour	160
xv.	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ...	164

CHAPTER IX—*Public Health and Medical Services*

i.	Public Health	167
ii.	Medical Services	170
iii.	Major Medical Institutions	174
iv.	Department of Indian Medicine...	177

CHAPTER X—*Public Instruction*

i.	Education	179
ii.	University of Mysore	182
iii.	Karnatak University	184
iv.	Technical Education	186
v.	Government Flying Training School, Bangalore	186
vi.	Government Museum, Bangalore	190

CHAPTER XI—*Public Works, Irrigation and Electricity*

i.	Public Works	193
ii.	Major Irrigation Works	196
iii.	Irrigation and Public Health	199
iv.	Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects ...	204
v.	Ports	207

CHAPTER XII—*Transport*

i.	Government Road Transport Department ...	209
ii.	Motor Vehicles Department	212

CHAPTER XIII—*Social Services and Welfare*

i.	Social Welfare	215
ii.	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks	219
iii.	Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen	221
iv.	(Beggar Relief Scheme) Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra	222
v.	State Five Year Plan 1959-60...	223

CHAPTER XIV—*Miscellaneous*

SECTION		PAGE
i.	Archæology	227
ii.	Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption... ...	228
iii.	Horticulture	232
iv.	Publicity and Information	235
v.	The Mysore Housing Board	237
vi.	Religious and Charitable Endowments... ...	238
vii.	Stores Purchase Committee	244
viii.	Statistics	245
ix.	Government Presses	248
x.	State Accounts	251
xi.	Electricity Board	253
xii.	National Employment Services	256
xiii.	Government Stationery Depot	257

Appendices—*Statistical Returns*

I. Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1959-60 259

II. Statement of Grant and outlay under heads of account coming under the Jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer Irrigation and Public Health, Bangalore 265

Sharavathi Valley Hydro Electric Project, Kargal ... 266

III. Part I Return of Non-Cognizable crime and cases under preventive Section of Cr. P. C. for the year 1959...Return of cases. 269

Part II Return of Non-cognizable crime and cases under Prosecution Section of Cr. P. C. for the year 1959 ... 273

IV. Live Stock and Poultry (as per census of 1956) 276

V. Statement of registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1959-60 277

VI. Statement showing the offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the several Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1959-60 278

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1959-60

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Features.

GENERAL

The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking Districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras Coorg and the ten Districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per the census of 1951.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11·19° and 18·19° and the longitudes 73 78°and 78·30° and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by Madras, and Kerala States, on the north by Maharashtra State and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or hill country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests ; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level while the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious.

5. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1959 to March 1960) for the State was 1189·8 m.m. while the average actual Rainfall for the State was 1477·4 m.m.

6. The new State stands eight among the fourteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5·9 per cent of the total area of India and 5·4 per cent of the total population. The density of population of the State is 2·59 as against the All India average of 285. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (690 per square mile) and the lowest in North Kanara District (131 per square mile).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*,

(i) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group; These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the west and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) The Krishna Group: The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(iii) The Cauvery Group: The tributaries of the Cauvery, namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi.

(iv) The Nandidoorg Group: The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar from this group and flow to the east.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semigreen forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and ironwood, ebony, silk, cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian kino, Indian mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. The State produces Gold,

Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry and Felspar and a host of others.

12. The State crops include wheat, rice, ragi, cholam, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, groundnut, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

13. There are a number of major industries in Mysore State, most important of which were the Iron and Steel Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Cement at Shahabad and Bhadravati, Matches at Shimoga, Woollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore, and certain strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood oil is another big Industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

Administration.

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions namely :—

(*A*) *Bangalore Division, consisting of :*—(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur. (vi) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts;

(*B*) *Mysore Division, consisting of :*— (i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (iv) Shimoga, (vi) South Kanara and (vii) Coorg Districts;

(C) *Belgaum Division, consisting of :* -(i) Belgaum (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur and (iv) North Kanara Districts; and

(D) *Gulbarga Division, consisting of :*—(i) Bidar, (ii Raichur and (iii) Gulbarga Districts.

15. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the

magnificent granite structure called the "Vidhan Soudha," which means "Legislature Mansion." This was completed in 1956.

17. The capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being absorbed into Corporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the public sector are coming up alround the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, improvement of City Roads and street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore.— During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, undertook a tour abroad and visited the United Kingdom, the Continent and the United States of America. His Highness left Bangalore by air on 15th April 1959 and returned from his foreign tour on 1st July 1959 and assumed charge of Office as Governor of Mysore. During the period of His Highness' absence, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa acted as Governor of Mysore.

His Highness fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State during the year. His visits outside the State included Delhi, Madras and Tirupati.

Important Distinguished Persons and Delegates who visited the State during the year :—Chinese Artists Delegation; Nguzen Kharh Toan, Vice-Minister for Education of Republic of Vietnam; Dr. Bart Landhur; Dutch Journalist, author; Mr. Gusmar Henriksen, Danish Journalist; Dr. Baquar Shariat, Iranian Journalist; Marshal Voroshilov/ President, U.S.S.R.; Delegation of Radio Editors from West Germany; Press Delegation from Malaya; French Experts—Inspection of Industries; Ruler of Malaya; Thai Delegation of Engineers headed by Mr. Chalaw Ratanasen; Officers

from Imperial Defence College. London ; Members of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany ; Prof. Robert White of Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow ; Press Delegation from Yugoslavia ; Dalai Lama. Nepalese Parliamentary Delegation ; H. E. Mr. Tage Erlandar, Prime Minister of Sweeden ; H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia ; and Delegates from Soviet Russia.

Blessed with many natural resources and with a planned programme and progressive outlook, Mysore State has been able to embark on bold enterprises contributing to the well being and proaperity of the people.

CHAPTER I.—LEGISLATION, MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(i) Legislative Enactments.

1. Altogether 24 enactments were brought on the Statute Book during the year. They are :—

1. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1959 (Mysore Act 4 of 1959).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year 1959-60.

2. The Bombay Local Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1959 (5 of 1959).—This Act further amends the principal Act as in force in the Bombay Area authorising the State Government to extend the term of members of Local Boards up to 8 years and also authorises the Government to extend the term of the District Local Board of Belgaum up to 3 years.

3. The Madras District Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1959 (6 of 1959).—This Act amends Section 11 of the principal Act as in force in the Madras Area.

4. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1959 (7 of 1959).—This Act amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to tenancy rights until 31st day of December 1959.

5. The Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1959 (8 of 1959).—This Act makes provision for the improvement and clearance of slum areas and for the protection of tenants from eviction in such areas.

6. The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance Act, 1959 (9 of 1959).—This Act further extends the duration of certain laws relating to control of rent and eviction of tenants and requisitioning of lands in force in the

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Bombay, Madras and Mysore Areas and in the Coorg District upto the 31st day of January 1960.

7. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (10 of 1959).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to Panchayats and provides for the constitution of Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils in the State of Mysore.

8. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (11 of 1959).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to Co-operative Societies in the State of Mysore.

9. The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1959 (12 of 1959).—This Act provides for authorisation of journeys being made by the Chairman and the Speaker outside the State and payment of Daily Allowance for such journeys.

10. The Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area) Act, 1959 (13 of 1959).—This Act extends the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948 to the Hyderabad Area.

11. The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1959 (14 of 1959).—This Act provides for the levy of tax on consumption of electrical energy in the State of Mysore.

12. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Continuance Act, 1959 (15 of 1959).—This Act provides for the continuance of the principal Act as in force in the Madras Area for a further period upto the 2nd December 1961.

13. The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance (No. 2) Act, 1959 (16 of 1959).—This Act extends the duration of certain laws relating to control of rent and eviction of tenants from buildings and requisitioning of lands, in force in the State of Mysore up to the 1st day of January 1961.

14. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1959 (17 of 1959).—This Act amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to tenancy rights until 31st day of December 1960.

15. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1959 (18 of 1959).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year 1959-60.

16. The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Mysore Amendment and Validation of Levy of Cess) Act, 1959 (19 of 1959).—This Act amends section 14 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949 as in force in Bellary District before its repeal by the Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958 validating the levy of cess under the said section and provides for certain other matters.

17. The Mysore Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) Act, 1959 (20 of 1959).—This Act prescribes the procedure to be followed by the Mysore Public Service Commission for the performance of its functions and provides for the exercise of certain additional functions by the Commission.

18. The Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Act, 1959 (1 of 1960).—This Act amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act 14 of 1947) and repeals the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

19. The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Repealing Act, 1959 (2 of 1960).—This Act repeals the Coffee Husk Control Acts in force in the State of Mysore.

20. The Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Act, 1959 (3 of 1960).—This Act provides for preventing animal sacrifices in or out of the precincts of Hindu temples in the State of Mysore.

21. The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act, 1959 (4 of 1960):—This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the prevention of employment of women in factories, plantations and other establishments for some time before and some time after confinement and provides for payment of maternity benefit and medical benefit to them.

22. The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959 (5 of 1960).—This Act consolidates the laws

providing for the regulation of the production, supply and distribution of silkworm seeds and cocoons in the State of Mysore.

23. The Mysore Appropriation Act, 1960 (6 of 1960).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year, 1959-60.

24. The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1960 (7 of 1960).—This Act provides for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year, 1960-61.

(ii) Police.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1959).

2. The year 1959 was free from any State-wide major disturbances. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore however, the students' agitation in the month of December in connection with their demand for the closure of the Colleges and for free admission for witnessing the Stage Performances in Youth Festival Camp at Mysore culminated in the outbreak of riots attended with injury to persons and considerable damage to Public Property. This was, however, brought under control.

3. There was no organised violence and Law and Order was well maintained.

4. The Arkavati, Cauvery, Kapini, Tunga, Thungabhadra and Varada rivers were in spate and caused considerable damage to crops and property in some of the surrounding low lying areas. The police afforded relief to the affected villagers and protected their property from devastation by the floods.

5. The Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order, 1958, the Mysore Rice Procurement Levy Order, 1959 and the Sugar Control Order, 1959 were rigorously enforced to prevent smuggling and to check the increase in prices.

6. Adequate police precautions were taken on the occasion of the Moharum and Dasara. Although these festivals passed off peacefully, there were a few communal clashes between Hindus and Muslims in Shimoga, Sagar (in Shimoga District), Hosahalli village of Hosakote Taluk, Bavgi village of Bidar Taluk and Hubli City, which were all brought under control. Communal Tension.

7. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force excluding the Mysore Special Reserve Police on the last day of the year was 22,735 as against 21,366 at the end of the year 1958. Strength

8. The total number of temporary additional force consisting of officers and constables was 1,100. Requirement.

9. Four hundred and eighty-eight men were recruited during the year as against 417 in the previous year. Recruitment.

The casualties during the year were :—

	1959	1958
Deaths	100	112
Retirements	281	302
Registrations	119	96
Dismissals	47	41
Discharges	20	68
Desertions	24	86
Total	591	705

10. Out of 22,251 Head Constables and Police Constables in the force on the last day of the year, 2,391 were illiterates. Literates

11. *Training of Recruits*:—Nineteen sub-inspectors, six head constables and 249 police constables were given training during the year. Police Training School, Mysore.

12. The Central Recruits' School, Bidar, continued to provide training to the recruits and untrained police constables and head constables of the Northern Districts of the State. During the year 296 recruits were given training. Central Recruits' School, Bidar.

13. Four Sub-Inspectors completed their training in the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta, in advance methods of investigations of crime during the year.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Medals and Rewards.

14. Altogether 13 police officers received medals during the year for meritorious service of whom one received the President's Police and Fire Service Medal, 3 received the Prime Minister's Medal for life saving and the remaining 9 received Police medals for meritorious service. The cash rewards awarded during the year to the Police Officers, constables, private individuals and informants amounted to Rs. 51,290-64.

Extraordinary Family Pension.

15. Two police constables and one Prohibition Guard were given extra-ordinary family pensions during the year.

Cost of Police Force.

16. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1958-59 was Rs. 3,38,70,300 (Rs. 2,98,68,327). The increase was due to revised scales of pay and payment of arrears with effect from 1st January 1957.

Housing of the Force.

17. About 10,426 officers and men (excluding the Railway Police) were provided with quarters.

Special Reserve Police.

18. There were five companies of Mysore State Reserve Police during the year with two of the Companies stationed at Bangalore and the remaining three at Belgaum and Bidar.

19. The total sanctioned strength of the M. S. R. P. at the close of the year was 842.

Radio Stations.

20. There were 59 Radio Stations including H. F. transportable stations at the beginning of the year.

21. There were eight fire service stations of the department functioning in the State during the year.

Fire Accidents.

22. The number of fire accidents, property involved and the estimated loss of property were 302 (219), Rs. 25,73,384-50 (Rs. 29,87,101), Rs. 3,68,829-25 (Rs. 2,31,636-75) respectively.

23. There was also loss of six lives in fire accidents during the year.

24. The Village Police Officers continued to co-operate with the regular Police in reporting, prevention and detection of crime during the year.

Crime.

25. Excluding offences under the "Special and Local Laws" and the "Nuisance Section" of the I. P. C., the

total number of cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 24,100 (23,418).

26. The statement showing the cases of Grave Crime reported during the year 1958 and 1959, is given overleaf.

27. There were 862 cases of rioting or unlawful Assembly during the year as against 933 in 1958. Riots and Disturbances.

28. There were 46 cases of rape reported during the year. Rape.

STATEMENT

42. Comparative statement of cases of grave crime reported during the years 1958 and 1959.

Serial No.	Name of District	Murder		Dacoity		Robbery		House breaking and theft		Cattle theft		Ordinary theft		Total	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
1	Bangalore North ...	13	7	...	...	10	6	402	470	26	35	1,490	1,554	1,941	2,072
2	Bangalore South ...	10	7	...	...	9	9	183	294	38	45	834	775	1,074	1,130
3	Bangalore Dist. ...	11	22	...	...	7	3	189	128	61	47	197	188	415	388
4	Bellary ...	27	24	2	4	2	3	143	192	39	29	258	269	471	521
5	Chitradurga ...	12	14	1	2	3	2	97	127	53	55	240	245	406	445
6	Kolar ...	20	28	1	1	9	6	213	210	61	45	273	309	577	599
7	K.G.F. ...	2	3	...	...	1	...	66	81	23	30	281	250	523	364
8	Tumkur ...	19	12	2	8	11	20	175	192	98	78	427	393	732	703
9	Chickmagalur ...	18	17	1	3	11	9	101	116	11	11	119	149	261	305
10	Coorg ...	15	12	..	...	2	2	74	101	12	10	178	174	281	299
11	Hassan ...	9	14	...	1	7	5	117	132	69	66	163	215	365	433
12	Mandya ...	18	12	1	1	3	4	117	127	54	38	187	187	380	369
13	Mysore ...	29	29	1	2	7	10	341	366	84	93	656	704	1,118	1,204
14	Shimoga ...	23	19	1	5	8	17	143	199	42	56	245	360	462	656
15	South Kanara ...	22	22	1	1	5	6	119	149	6	11	336	318	5 9	507
16	Belgaum ...	114	128	14	12	31	23	320	334	46	27	410	459	935	983
17	Bidar ...	26	33	12	17	6	4	84	93	68	60	75	64	271	271
18	Bijapur ...	77	71	30	26	40	32	295	333	46	43	280	324	768	829
19	Dharwar ...	69	64	9	7	12	13	422	450	52	49	501	631	1,065	1,214
20	Gulbarga ...	55	59	12	8	1	1	166	145	52	48	159	181	445	442
21	North Kanara ...	10	12	4	2	5	8	163	153	7	7	197	208	386	390
22	Raichur ...	42	35	7	9	8	7	186	165	14	22	137	140	394	378
23	Government Rlys. ...	4	2	...	...	1	...	34	31		2	453	397	492	432
	Total ...	645	646	99	109	199	190	4,100	4,588	962	907	8,046	8,494	14,051	14,934

29. The following table shows the number of unnatural deaths during the year :—

Unnatural and Accidental Deaths.

Nature of Accident	1948	1959
1. Accidental drowning	2,883	2,659
2. Suicidal drowning	1,098	923
3. Suicidal hanging	777	824
4. Snake bites	411	384
5. Wild Beasts	23	11
6. Burns (Fire)	248	329
7. Electric Shocks	37	53
8. Lighting	23	70
9. Mining accidents	4	19
10. Motor accidents	50	240
11. Rail accidents	62	128
12. Fall from heights ...	284	341
13. Crushed by weights	12	56
14. Gunshot accidents	4	19
15. Poisoning of all kinds	63	137
16. Other causes	1,099	1,189
Total ...	7,078	7,382

30. *Detection and Prevention of Crime :*—The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime for the year was 39·1 (41·5).

31. The small decrease in the percentage of detection was mainly due to the fact that 10,982 cases were pending trial and 5,151 cases pending investigation at the end of the year.

32. Under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 520 cases were referred to the Police by the Courts (Magistrates) during the year.

33. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 27,40,768 (Rs. 21,73,305) and Rs. 12,13,848 (Rs. 9,28,547) respectively.

34. Out of the 62 persons who escaped from police custody during the year, 5 were from police lock-up, 18 from sub-jails and 39 from other police custody. Escapes.

35. *Prosecution for False Complaints :*—Including 67 cases which were pending for Magisterial Orders at the beginning of the year, the police referred 1,309 cases of which 1,037 cases were struck off as "false" by Magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 32 (35) and 7 (11) were convicted for preferring false complaints.

36. *Old Offenders :*—Eight hundred and six persons received enhanced punishment during the year under Section 75 I.P.C. as against 742 in 1958. Fifty-six persons

LAW ORDER AND JUSTICE

were ordered to notify residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 86 in the previous year.

Habitual Offenders Act.

37. The revised Common Habitual Offenders Bill was under the consideration of the Government during the year.

38. The Crime Branch investigated a number of important cases.

39. The Central Intelligence Bureau attached to the C.I.D. worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau, co—ordinating their work and functioning as the Central Agency, for dealing with organised crime and the collection, dissemination and recording of useful information regarding professional crime and criminals.

Scientific Laboratory.

40. The working of the Scientific Laboratory was satisfactory during the year.

41. The work of the Photographic Section attached to the Scientific Laboratory continued to be satisfactory during the year.

42. *Habitual Criminals or C.I.D Criminals :—* History sheets of 199 habitual criminals were maintained.

43. *Foreign Criminals :*—There were 210 foreign criminals (belonging to other States) at the beginning of the year in the erstwhile Mysore State. Ten were removed during the year as inactive and dead. Nine were added during the year making a total of 209 at the close of the year.

44. *Habitual Offenders :*—At the close of the year, there were in all 563 habitual offenders.

45. *Finger Print Bureau :*—The Finger Print Bureau continued to serve as a Central Organisation. There were 99,700 Finger Print Slips on the record of the Bureau at the beginning of the year and 4,309 slips were added on during the year. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifteen slips were eliminated from the record during the year.

46. Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-four finger print slips were received in the Bureau for search during the year, as against 31,548 in 1958.

47. The number of illicit distillation cases, and cases of smuggling and drunkenness during the year were 8,726 (9,756), 25,195 (27,372) and 33,548 (35,676) respectively. The number of persons involved and the number of persons convicted during the year were 62,733 (63,628) and 43,152 (46,024) respectively.

48. *The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act* :—The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which was extended to the State from 1st May 1958 were enforced vigorously during the year.

49. During the year 768 cases were launched under the Act of which 389 were convicted, 59 acquitted or discharged and the remaining were pending at the close of the year.

50. All the shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act in the State were inspected during the year by the Gazetted Police Officers.

51. Law and Order situation was well maintained despite the labour and students agitation and antisocial activities.

(iii) Prisons

(*Calendar year* 1959)

Policy.

52. The policy of the Prison Administration in the State as elsewhere had been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution.

Number of Prisoners.

53. At the beginning of the year, there were 5,252 prisoners under all classes, 21,826 prisoners of all classes were newly admitted during the year making a total of 27,078 prisoners of whom 22,795 were discharged under all classes leaving 4,283 prisoners at the end of the year.

54. The number of male and female convicts directly admitted into the Jails in the State during the year were 10,548 (10,917) and 384 (616) respectively.

Classification of Prisoners.

Head		Males	Females	Total
I COMMUNITIES :				
Hindus	...	6,526	334	6,860
Mohamadans	...	2,745	49	2 794
Christians	...	1,075	19	1,094
II AGE GROUP				
Below 16 years	...	174	...	174
Between 16 & 2 years	...	10,322	388	10,710
Between 40 and 60 years	...	2, 90	99	2 289
Above 60 years	...	648	7	655
III LITERACY				
Those able to read and write	...	8,700	57	8,757
Those able to read only	...	1,050	6	1,056
Illiterate	...	8,584	431	9,015

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

IV PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS

1.	Government and Municipal Servants	...	299
2.	Professional persons in trade (artisans)	...	802
3.	Personal service	...	196
4.	Engaged in Agriculture	...	3,317
5.	Engaged in Commerce and Trade	...	702
6.	Engaged in Arts and Crafts	...	249
7.	Engaged in other Miscellaneous Services	...	7,359

Escapes.

55. There were 20 prisoners at large at the beginning of the year and seven escaped during the year making a total of 27 prisoners, of whom five were recaptured leaving a balance of 22 prisoners at large at the end of the year 1959. Sixteen prisoners of Alipuram Prison who remained at large at the end of 1958 was not included in the opening balance for 1959 as that Jail was abolished.

Convict Officers.

56. The total number of convicts employed as convict officers in all the Jails during the year was 1,805.

Expenditure.

57. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 20,56,980—18 (Rs. 18,90,784—68).

58. The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner during the year was Rs. 465-85 (Rs. 396-93).

59. Out of 8,631 under—trial prisoners 2,369 were released on bail, 1,964 were discharged by Courts, 908 were transferred, 2,335 were convicted, 64 escaped, three died, 988 prisoners remained at the close of the year.

Jail Industries

60. In all the Jails in the State the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 5,66,305-32 (Rs. 4,21,599-50) during the year.

61. *No. of prisoners in Sub-Jails and lock-ups* :— There were 1,784 prisoners at the beginning of the year in the several lock-ups and Sub-Jails. Altogether 27,150 prisoners of all classes were received during the year and 25,865 were discharged under all causes leaving 3,069 at the end of the year.

Undertrial prisoner

62. Out of 15,675 under-trial prisoners, 4,516 were released on Jail, 1,434 were acquitted by Courts, 4,313 were sentenced to imprisonment of various terms, 10 escaped, 2,930 were transferred and 2 died leaving 2,470 on 1st January 1960.

63. The gross expenditure incurred in the administration of Sub-Jails and Lock-ups for the year was Rs. 3,81,100 (Rs. 5,18,779-23).

Expenditure.

64. The average cost of maintenance per prisoner per year during the year was Rs. 310-94 (Rs. 347-15).

General.

65. The literacy classes were regularly conducted in most of the Jails with the help of Department as well as prisoner teachers. Even the prisoner teachers were given remuneration for conducting literacy classes.

66. The libraries in most of the Jails, both Stationary and Mobile in each of the prisons have been growing in importance and popularity among the prisoners.

67. Throughout the year the prisoners were given the benefits of moral talks and discussions by persons with wide experience appointed by Government.

68. The prisons were classified on the basis of the psychological traits of prisoners such as, hardened and habituals to be segregated in the Bellary Central Prison; the hardened casuals in the Belgaum Central Prison and the mild habituals and casuals of a reformable type in the other prisons under a special staff suitable to train the prisoners of the different classified types of individuals who commit crime not only by forces of economic and social circumstances but also by bent of mind which has a latent force of psychic energy.

69. For interviews the prisoners were classified as good, average and bad. The good prisoners were given the maximum facility for mixing with relatives; the average prisoner was given all the medium or average facilities; and the bad prisoner was treated with more restrictions at the time of interview.

70. The Government have been evincing keen interest to gear up the Prison Administration on the Modern Trends for the treatment of Crime and Criminals and to make the Prison Administration as Reformative as possible without risking the safety and security of the society during the year.

71. *Reformatory Borstal Schools at Alipuram, Bellary and Dharwar.*—Facilities were continued to be afforded for lodging the lads ordered by the Courts in the Bombay area at Dharwar and likewise lads of Andhra

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Pradesh in the Alipuram Borstal School at Bellary. The cost of maintenance of these lads was recovered as usual from the respective Governments.

72. At the beginning of the year there were 365 inmates, 169 were newly admitted and 187 were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 347 inmates in both the schools at the end of the year.

73. One hundred and ten lads were sentenced for detention by Magistrate, three were admitted on transfer, 13 returned from parole, and no lad was transferred under Section 11 of the Borstal School Act.

Age. **74.** The number of inmates under 18 years of age was 39 and 74 under 21 years.

75. Out of 113 inmates received, 69 were literate and 44 were illiterate.

76. Out of 113 inmates admitted to the Schools 20 were sentenced to be detained for 2 years, 73 for 3 years, 9 for 4 years and 11 for 5 years.

Articles sold. **77.** The total value of articles manufactured in the industries of the Schools was Rs. 11,154-35 and a sum of Rs. 25,414-17 was realised by the sale of manufactured articles. The net profit earned during the year was Rs. 4,924-78.

Finance. **78.** A total expenditure of Rs. 2,16,831 was incurred for maintaining the inmates during the year.

General. **79.** Literary classes were conducted for about two and half hours daily in the morning. Physical exercises and drill were given regularly every day. The school band was managed by the inmates themselves and the band set was also hired out.

80. The school Canteen at Dharwar was run for the benefit of the boys.

81. The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools.

82. The lads were given every opportunity to learn any trade in which they had aptitude.

(iv) Probation and Aftercare Services.

83. A uniform Children's Act to replace the exisiting four Children's Acts was under the consideration of the Government during the year.

Remand Homes:

84. Five new Remand Homes were opened at Shimoga, Hassan, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bagalkot during the year, in addition to the 12 Remand Homes already existing. Out of 1,269 children, 1,124 boys and 145 girls were given protection under provisions of the Children's Act, 796 Children (692 boys and 104 girls) were brought before the Juvenile Courts under the protective and preventive provisions of the Act while 473 children (440 boys and 33 girls) were brought as offenders. Three hundred and thirty-nine children were committed to Certified Schools and Fit Person Institutions for institutional treatment, while 139 children were released on probation for good conduct.

85. *Certified Schools.*—Out of 5 Certified Schools functioning, the Certified School at Mysore was meant for girls while the certified School at Hubli was for both boys and girls. Consequent on the transfer of Andhra Children to Andhra State, the strength in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, was reduced.

86. *Probation of Offenders Act.*—The Act applies to those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age and who by reason of their home conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on probation and under supervision.

87. The Aftercare Hostels at Belgaum and Hubli were abolished consequent on the establishment of a State Home and District Shelter for men and boys at Hubli and Belgaum respectively.

88. *Work under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.*—The number of Settlers interned in the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur, during the year was 20 (16). Most of the Settlers belonged to Bombay State.

89. The Settlers in the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur, were being provided with occupations in weaving, tailoring and leather works and agriculture on payment of wages.

90. The Mysore Habitual Offenders Restriction Bill was under the consideration of the Government during the year.

91. *Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.*—All the District Superintendents of

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police have been appointed as Special Officers and all First Class Magistrates are empowered to exercise jurisdiction under the Act.

92. In addition to the two State Homes at Bellary and Mysore and three Reception Centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Bijapur, one more State Home at Gulbarga and two more Reception Centres at Kumta and Shimoga for women and girls were established during the year.

93. All the institutions were being used as "Protective Homes" for the purposes of the Act. The number of cases brought under the different provisions of the Act was 175 (86 women and 89 girls) during the year. Only three cases were committed to the Protective Homes while the other cases were disposed of by fine or acquittal, etc.

94. *Welfare Services in Prisons.*—Liaison Officers were appointed at the places where the Central Prisons were located so that they could interview the prisoners to be released with a view to helping them to rehabilitate themselves in life. Two Liaison Officers were appointed at Bangalore and Bellary during the year. Employment was found for five prisoners of which one was female. Five prisoners who were homeless were admitted in the District Shelters for providing after care facilities.

95. *Work under the Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare programmes.*—The work under this Scheme involves giving of protection and shelter to voluntary cases of women in distress, deserted wives, unmarried mothers etc. and to provide them with training and employment facilities for their ultimate rehabilitation. The institutions meant for men and boys worked for providing aftercare facilities to the discharged inmates from correctional and non-correctional institutions, who are homeless and have no relatives to go back. The three State Homes and five Reception Centres for giving protection and institutional treatment to the voluntary cases of women of the categories stated above, were also used as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Out of 74 women and girls who sought voluntary admission, 35 were discharged after rehabilitation by way of employment, marriages etc.

96. The State Home for men and boys at Hubli was being used for providing long term institutional treatment to the discharged inmates of correctional and non-correctional institutions while the District shelters at Belgaum, Mysore and Raichur were used as short-stay Homes where the inmates were given temporary shelter for a period of one year.

(v) Civil Justice.

97. *High Court.*—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

98. On the last day of the year ten Judges were working in the High Court.

99. The summary of Judicial work on the civil side done by the High Court was:—

Class of Cases	Year	Opening Balance	Filed (including refiled)	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Regular Appeals ...	1958—59	1,428	278	1,706	196	1 510
	1959—60	1,510	228	1,738	804	1 4 1
Second Appeals ...	1958—59	3,134	9 8	4,072	1,166	2,906
	1959—60	2,906	979	3,885	1,018	2,867
Miscellaneous Appeals	1958—59	296	279	575	145	430
	1959—60	430	205	635	270	865
Letters Patent Appeals.	1958—59	4	1	5	4	1
	1959—60	1	2	3	1	2
Writ Appeals ...	1958—59	...	...	...	...	...
	1959—60	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Revision Petitions.	1958—59	1,543	1,308	2,851	1,525	1,326
	1959—60	1,326	1,261	2,587	1,339	1,248
Civil Petitions ...	1958—59	495	552	1,047	402	645
	1959—60	645	512	1,157	570	587
Writ Petitions ...	1958—59	405	750	1,155	615	540
	1959—60	540	1,195	1,735	1,025	710
Civil Referred Cases	1958—59	9	12	21	3	18
	1959—60	18	14	32	13	19
Income-Tax Referred Cases.	1958—59	12	6	18	3	15
	1959—60	15	19	34	14	20
	1958—59	7,826	4,124	11,950	4,059	7,891
	1959—60	7,391	4,410	11,801	4,552	7,249

100. The average duration of 302 regular appeals disposed of during the year was 1,287.2 (1,112.0) days.

101. The average duration of 1,018 appeals disposed of was 791.0 (544.7) days.

102. The total institutions during the year was much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 4,410 (4,124). There was considerable increase in the institutions of writ Total Institutions.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

petitions, *viz.*, 1,195 (750). The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the Civil side was also more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 11,801 (11 450). There was considerable increase in the disposals, *viz.*, 4,552 (4,059) and in fact the disposal exceeded the institutions by 142, the pendency being reduced from 7,391 to 7,249.

103. The total receipts and charges, of the High Court for the year were as follows :

	1958—59	1959—60	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts ...	3,15,051—06	3,59,950—36	44,899—30	...
Charges ...	9,33,108—74	10,23,804—01	90,695—27	...

104. *Courts subordinate to the High Court.*—The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 154 (152).

105. With a view to giving relief to the litigant public, the court of the J.M.F.C, Hungund was converted, on the recommendation of the High Court, into a civil-*cum*-criminal court with effect from 15th June 1959. Consequently the Civil Judge, Junior Division, Bagalkot ceased to exercise the jurisdiction of the above court.

106. Similarly the criminal court at Soundatti was also converted into a civil-*cum*-criminal court with effect from 1st October 1959, vesting with civil jurisdiction over the areas included in the revenue taluks of Parasgod (excluding Chikop, (K. Murgod), Gontamar, Harugop, Hirekop (K.Murgod), Hosur, Inchal, Ingalgi Karimani, Markumbi, Kutwad and Rudrapur).

107. Sanction was accorded for the re-establishment of a Munsiff-Magistrate's court at Krishnarajanagar for a period of 3 years with effect from 2nd November 1959.

108. Sanction was accorded for the conversion of the court of the J.M.F.C. Badami into Civil-Criminal court in view of the congestion of work both on the civil and criminal sides.

109. An additional Munsiff was sanctioned to the court of the Munsiff, Madhugiri, to reduce the heavy pendency of work.

110. *Receipts and Charges.*—The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to

Rs. 39,44,315-35 (Rs. 33,20,192-66) and the charges amounted to Rs. 49,74,536-62 (Rs. 48,77,958-03).

111. Of the total number of 61,601 original (including 23,063 of previous year) suits for disposal,excluding 824 suits which were transferred, in all 35,729 (34,038) were disposed of, leaving 25,048 (23,063) suits pending at the end of the year. The increase in the pendency was on account of heavy increase in the institutions. The average duration of contested original suits was 476.8 (392.1) days.

112. *Miscellaneous Cases.*—Out of a total of 51,975 (46,770) (including 9,288 of the previous year) cases for disposal during the year, excluding 403 cases which were transferred, in all 39,999 (37,482) cases were disposed of. The total pendency increased from 9,288 to 11,573, which is mainly due to the increase in the institutions. Average duration.

113. The total number of execution applications for disposal during the year was 85,959 (84,775). Of these 55,553 (54,198) applications were disposed of, leaving 30,406 (30,577) applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 80,15,464-65 (Rs. 72,63,108-10). Execution of Decrees.

114. The total number of insolvency applications for disposal was 432 (349). Of these, 188 (200) applications were disposed of, leaving 244 (149) applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount of insolvents' assets realised was Rs. 84,857-86 (Rs. 71,272-80) and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 74,594-90 (Rs. 47,193-10). Insolvency Petitions.

115. Out of a total of 10,060 (9,336) (including 5,640 cases of the previous year) appeals for disposal, excluding 450 appeals which were transferred, 3,726 (3,696) appeals were disposed of with 5,884 (5,640) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 382·9 (445·5) days. Regular Appeals.

116. Out of the total number of 3,129 (2,638) miscellaneous appeals for disposal, excluding 100 appeals which were transferred, 1,735 (1,442) were disposed of, with 1,294 (1,196) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 206·8 (214·4) days. Miscellaneous Appeals.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

117. *Advocates.*—The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 69 (63). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 2,059 (1,990).

Legal Practitioners.

118. *Pleaders.*—The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,996 (1,775) and the number of newly enrolled pleaders was 221 (210) and 7 (14) were enrolled as Advocates.

Receipts and Charges.

119. The total receipts and charges of the civil courts (including the High Court) during the year and in the previous year were :—

Year	Receipts	Charges	Savings	Loss
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
1958—59 ...	36,35,243—72	58,11,066—77	...	21,75,823—05
1959—60 ..	43,04,265—71	59,98,340—63	...	16,94,074—92

(vi) Criminal Justice

High Court.

120. The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Appeals.

121. Four hundred and sixty (373) criminal appeals were instituted during the year.

Institutions.

122. There was a total of 1,154 cases involving 2,208 persons (including 694 appeals involving 1,245 persons of previous year) for disposal during the year. Of these, 498 appeals involving 851 persons (280 appeals involving 351 persons) were disposed of, leaving 656 appeals involving 1,357 persons (694 appeals involving 1,245 persons) pending at the end of the year. Out of the appeals disposed of, in 313 involving 538 persons, the conviction and sentences were confirmed, in 55 involving 122 persons, the sentences were reduced or altered, in 121 involving 178 persons, the sentences were reversed, in 7 involving 11 persons, *de novo* trial or further enquiry was ordered and 2 involving 2 persons were otherwise disposed of. Ninety-four appeals out of the 294 appeals against the orders of acquittal, were disposed of, leaving 200 (162) pending at the end of the year. In 84 cases the orders of the lower courts were upheld and in 5 cases the orders were reversed and the accused convicted and in 5 cases *de novo* trial or further enquiry was ordered.

123. The average duration of 498 appeals disposed of was 629·7 (484.6) days. The increase in the average duration was due to the disposal of old appeals.

Average duration.

124. Out of a total of 40 (35) references involving 60(44) persons (including 17 references involving 19 persons of the previous year) for disposal under Section 374, Cr.P.C. in 3 cases involving 3 persons the accused were acquitted and set at liberty, in 7 cases involving 14 persons the convictions were confirmed but the sentences of death were confirmed. Twenty-six (17) references involving 39 (19) persons (17 references involving 19 persons) were left pending at the end of the year.

Referred Cases.

125. In one reference under Section 307, Cr. P. C. involving 2 persons received during the year, the accused were held guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment.

126. Out of 2 references under Section 269(4), Cr.P.C. involving 2 persons, in one reference the Sessions Judge was permitted to try the case without the aid of the jury and the other was rejected and the Sessions Judge was directed to dispose of the case expeditiously.

127. The 3 miscellaneous appeals which were pending from the previous year were disposed of.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

128. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court was 1,161 (900) and they were scrutinised and action taken where necessary.

Revision.

129. A total number of 100 revision cases, involving 260 persons, including the 27 cases involving 80 persons, was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision. Of these 66 (124) cases involving 146 (261) persons were disposed of, leaving 34 cases involving 114 persons pending at the end of the year.

130. A total of 632 (634) petitions involving 1,162 (1,188) persons (including 104 petitions involving 219 persons of the previous year, came up for disposal and of these 489 petitions involving 947 persons were disposed of, leaving 143 (104) petitions involving 215 (219) persons pending at the end of the year.

Revision Petition

131. There were in all 647 (including 39 petitions of the previous year) petitions for disposal. Of these, 621 (741)

Criminal Petitions.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

petitions were disposed of, leaving 26 (39) petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under Contempt of Courts Act.

132. A total of 15 cases involving 50 persons (including 7 cases involving 23 persons of the previous year) was received for disposal, and 8 cases involving 20 persons were disposed of, leaving 7 cases involving 30 persons pending at the end of the year.

Writ Petitions. (Criminal).

133. The one petition involving 2 persons pending from the previous year was disposed of.

134. *Courts subordinate to the High Court.*—The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 168 (165).

135. On the recommendation of the High Court sanction was accorded to the introduction of the scheme of the separation of the judiciary from the executive in Coorg District from December 1959. The essential feature of the step was the transfer of the functions which were essentially judicial from the Deputy Commissioner and Magistrates subordinate to him, to judicial officers who would not be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Offences Reported.

136. The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,56,423 (2,56,374) and the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts (excluding 3,745 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions), the cases in respect of 3,07,710 were disposed of (3,08,615), and 2,26,273 (2,34,453) persons were convicted and 62,590 (61,833) persons were either acquitted or discharged.

Magisterial work.

137. Out of 2,88,510 (2,84,909 regular cases for disposal, including cases of previous year (other than those relating to inquiries under Chapter VIII of the Cr. P. C.) 2,56,797 were disposed of leaving 31,713 cases pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous Cases.

138. Of the total number of 10,874 (9,454) miscellaneous cases inclusive of 2,235 cases of previous year, 8,250 (7,295) cases were disposed of. The number of cases disposed of in the Courts of the Sessions Judges was 505 and 7,745 cases were disposed of in the courts of the Magistrates.

Juvenile Offenders

139. Out of the total number of juvenile offenders brought before the courts of Sessions and of the Magistrates, the number convicted was 2,673 (1,999), and among them 882 (453) were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562, Cr. P.C., 1,249 (890) were fined and 542 (656) were imprisoned.

Sessions Work.

140. Out of a total of 1,161 cases involving 3,745 persons inclusive of 369 cases involving 1,304 persons of the previous year, (946 cases involving 3,019 persons) for disposal, 14 cases involving 44 persons were transferred and 778 cases involving 2, 433 persons (577 cases involving 1,715 persons) were disposed of, leaving 369 cases involving 1,268 persons (369 cases involving 1,304 persons) pending at the end of the year.

141. The institution of sessions cases was the largest *viz.*, 138 (119) in Belgaum District and the lowest *viz.*, 5(4) in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore. The disposal was the largest *viz.*, 129 in Bijapur District and the lowest *viz.*, 4 in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore.

142. The average duration of sessions cases disposed of was 169.7 (127.8) days.

Inspection.

143. The Chief Justice conducted a systematic and intensive inspection of the subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts in the State. As in the previous years surprise inspections of some of the courts were also made. Necessary steps were taken and instructions issued for setting right omissions and irregularities that were noticed during the course of the inspections.

CHAPTER II—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

144. The total Revenue realised during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 7,374.18 lakhs (Rs 6,888·90 lakhs) and the expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 6,697·10 lakhs (Rs. 5,898 09 lakhs) resulting in a surplus of Rs. 677 08 lakhs (Rs. 990.81 lakhs). The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 58,405·18 lakhs (Rs. 48,797·37 lakhs) and Rs. 58,548·90 lakhs (Rs. 49,523·05 lakhs) respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 142·98 lakhs (Rs. 286·70 lakhs).

145. *Consolidated Fund Receipts* :—Compared with the actuals of the previous year, increases appear under the following heads:

Forest Revenue	...	77·29	lakhs
Excise Revenue	...	11·62	,,
Stamp Revenue	...	28·01	,,
Misc. Taxes & Other Receipts	...	140·12	,,
Miscellaneous	...	215·82	,,
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	...	17·83	,,
Commercial Services	...	39·97	,,
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue gap	...	9·63	,,
Extraordinary items	..	17·26	,,

146. The increases under the above items are to some extent set off by decrease of Rs. 42·27 lakhs under ' Land Revenue '.

147. The increases under 'Forest Revenue' have appeared under "Timber and Other produce removed from Forests, etc.", "Miscellaneous" and "subvention from Government of India for Development Schemes", the increases under " Excise Revenue " appear mainly under ' Country spirit ', ' Country fermented liquor ' and ' Wines and Spirits', the increase under ' Stamp Revenue ' mainly appears under " Non-Judicial-Sale of stamps ", the increase under " Miscellaneous Taxes and Other Receipts " is the net effect of increases under " Sales Tax", " Taxes on Vehicles ", "Education" and "Miscellaneous Departments' set off by decreases under " Other Taxes and Duties", " Public Health ", " Medical", " Police ", " Jails and

Convict Settlements " and " Miscellaneous "; the increases under " Miscellaneous " is due to increases under " Civil Works ", Agriculture ", " Co-operation ", " Industries and Supplies " and " Rural Development " partly set off by decrease under " Veterinary ".

148. *Consolidated Fund-Disbursements :* Expenditure met from Revenue compared with actuals of the previous year, increases appear under the following heads of account :

Land Revenue	...	11·40	lakhs
Forest	...	48·69	,,
Sales Tax	...	22·71	,,
General Administration	...	11·05	,,
Police	...	34·08	,,
Miscellaneous	...	64·23	,,
Public Instruction	...	120·89	,,
Medical Charges	...	12·69	,,
Public Works	...	203·56	,,
Pensions	...	18·51	,,
Appropriation for reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	39·45	,,
Public Health	...	16·73	,,
Agriculture	...	29·59	,,
Industries & Supplies	...	49·28	,,
Rural Development Depts.	...	27·92	,,
Co-operation	...	10·83	,,
Famine Relief	...	17·92	,,
Community Development Projects		34·86	,,

149. Small decreases appear under the following heads:

State Excise Duties

Taxes on Vehicles ;

Interest on Debt and Other Obligations.

150. *Capital :* The total net Capital during the year was Rs. 1905.14 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1750.61 lakhs during the previous year.

151. Increases appear under the following heads :

Construction of I.N.E. & D. Works Outside the Revenue Account	...	16.95	lakhs
Captial Outlay on Civil Works	...	96.27	,,
Capitial Outlay on Electricity Schemes	...	198.03	,,

152. This is set off by sizeable decreases under the following heads :—

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	...	55.41	lakhs

Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading	...	92·58	Lakhs
Capital Outlay on Road Transport	...	7·65	,,

153. Under "Public Debt", there is a net incoming of Rs. 1,425·07 lakhs representing mainly the loans received from Government of India and proceeds of 4¼ per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1971 raised during the year. The heavy net outgo of Rs. 510·08 lakhs under "Loans and Advances by State Government" during the year is due to increase in the Loans and Advances granted by the State Government. The net increase of Rs. 34·28 lakhs under "Inter-State Debt Settlement" represents mainly adjustment of credit passed on by Bombay Government.

154. *Contingency Fund :*—All except a sum of Rs. 6·11 lakhs advanced from the Contingency was recouped before the close of the year and the fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 193·89 lakhs at the end of the year. This sum of Rs. 6·11 lakhs was recouped in the next year.

155. *Public Account :*—There was a net incoming of Rs. 1·79 lakhs under "Special Loans" of Rs. 57·64 lakhs under "State Provident Funds" and Rs. 178·42 lakhs under "Reserve Fund". A general increase is noticed under all the heads included under this account.

(ii) Excise.

156. There were two Distilleries in the State during the year, *viz.*, (1) Mandya Distillery, managed by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya; (2) Hospet Distillery managed by the India Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Hospet. The Distilleries at Mandya and Hospet were administered in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Excise Act.

157. The Distillery at Hospet continued to manufacture commercial spirits, *viz.*, rectified spirit and denatured spirit. During the year permission was accorded to manufacture country spirit, molasses arrack of 30° U.P. and special liquors of 25° U.P. for supply to Hyderabad Karnatak area. Hospet Distillery.

158. The total quantity of rectified spirit manufactured, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, was 75,607·7 gallons. Out of this, 47·7

1716(B)

REVENUE AND FINANCE

gallons were issued in the State, 71,279·6 gallons were used for conversion into spirit liqours.

Country Spirits. Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya.

159. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., continued to manufacture special liquors of 25° U.P. and also 20° U.P. and to bottle these liquors.

160. The rates payable to the Sugar Company for supply of liquor to Government Depots were ;—

		Rs. nP.	
1.	Molasses Arrack 35° U.P. ...	0—80	per gallon
2.	Proof Spirit ...	0—97	Do
3.	Special liquors (20° U.P.) ...	2—50	Do
4.	Special liquors (25° U.P.) ...	2—34	Do

Arrack Bonded Depots.

161. There were 18 Arrack Bonded Depots during the year. Of these, three were closed down in Hassan District consequent on introduction of Prohibition. The arrangements made for the supply of liquors from the Distillery at Mandya to several Depots were the same as in the previous year.

162. *Issue strength and limit of Private Possession of Arrack and Special Liquors.*—There was no change in the issue strength of molasses arrack during the year. As regards special liquors, *viz.*, Brandy, Whisky, Gin and Rum manufactured in Mandya Distillery, these liquors of the strength 25° U.P. were also permitted to be manufactured and issued in addition to the liquors of 20° U.P.

163. The limit of private possession of the several kinds of liquors continued to be the same as in the previous years, *viz.*,

1.	Molasses arrack ...	4½	drams
2.	special liquors ...	1	gallon in the aggregate
3.	Jaggery arrack ...	4	drams

Arrack and Special Liquor shops.

164. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 100 (100) while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 9 (9). Prohibition was introduced in the remaining four taluks of Hassan District from 1st July 1959 (and the shops for the sale of these liquors were closed down from that date.)

Consumption.

165. The consumption of arrack of 35° U.P. was 2.62,696 gallons 32 drams (2,72,095-24), while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 5,666 gallons.

Incidence of Consumption.

166. The incidence of consumption of country spirits per 100 of population was 4·46 (6·05) proof gallons

computed in respect of the population of only the wet areas of the State.

167. The number of licences issued during the year was 789 (290). Of these 720 relate to Government and aided institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, health units and veterinary dispensaries and the remaining 69 licences relate to private firms and private Medical Practitioners. **Rectified Spirit Licences.**

168. *Mandya Distillery.*—The total quantity of rectified spirit manufactured during the year including the balance of the previous year was 8,29,814-5 gallons. Of this, a quantity of 81,079-4 gallons was issued within the State, 4,72,405 gallons were exported out of the State and 1,90,565-2 gallons were used for conversion into liquors and spirits.

169. A quantity of 7,824 gallons of absolute alcohol was manufactured during the year excluding 24,284 gallons of previous year. Out of a total quantity of 32,108 gallons, 3,776·5 gallons were issued within the State, 1,119 gallons were exported and 25,274 gallons were used for conversion. **Absolute Alcohol.**

170. Out of 701 (288) licences issued during the year, 444 licences related to Government and aided institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, health units and veterinary dispensaries and the remaining 257 licences related to private firms and manufacturers of French Polish.

171. A quantity of 66,704·5 gallons of denatured spirit was issued within the State from the Mandya Distillery, while from Hospet Distillery a quantity of 31,728·4 gallons was issued for local consumption. **Denatured Spirit.**

172. The Medicial and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (Central Act No. 16 of 1955) to provide for the levy and collection of Excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs or narcotics continued to be in force during the year.

173. As clarified by the Government of India, Ayurvedic preparations, *viz.*, Draksharista, Drakshasava, Pippalyasava and Mritsanjivini were treated as restricted preparations and the other Asavas and Aristas as unrestricted preparations liable to "NIL" duty.

174. A quantity of 1,238-24 P.G. of spirituous medicinal preparations was imported into the State during the year. **Imports of Spirituous Medicinal Preparations.**

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Exports.

175. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several pharmaceutical concerns in the State to places outside the State amounted to 11,963·8,126 proof gallons on payment of duty and a quantity of 1,548·825 proof gallons was exported on duty-free basis. A quantity of 2801·073 proof gallons was exported to Ceylon without payment of duty during the year.

Indian made Foreign Liquors.

176. Messrs. Khoday, R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore, (ii) Messrs. Amrut Distilleries, Bangalore and (iii) Messrs. Dasarath & Company, Mysore were permitted to manufacture Indian Made Foreign liquors.

177. A quantity of 87,464 gallons of Indian made foreign liquors was exported outside the Mysore State, while 10,526 proof gallons of liquor were consumed within the State, on which a sum of Rs. 7,36,820 towards duty was collected.

Beer.

178. The United Breweries, Ltd., The Venus Brewery, Ltd., Bangalore and the Chamundy Brewery, Mysore were manufacturing beer during the year.

179. A quantity of 8,66,715 bulk gallons of beer was manufactured by the three Breweries and a quantity of 2,40,055 bulk gallons was exported outside the State while 5,38,007 bulk gallons of beer was consumed within the State, on which a sum of Rs. 13,47,684 was collected as duty.

Toddy.

180. The revenue derived from toddy amounted to Rs. 79,03,111-53 (Rs. 77,53,921-23) comprising of shop rentals of Rs. 69,98,265-38 (Rs. 66,74,385), tree tax of Rs. 8,55,742-49 (Rs. 10,01,248-15) and tree rent of Rs. 49,103-66 (Rs. 78,288-14).

Toddy Shops.

181. The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 552 (552).

182. No trees were permitted to be tapped free of tree tax for domestic consumption.

183. *Malt Liquors* :—The number of licences issued exclusively for sale of country beer was 9 (9).

Consumption.

184. The consumption of beer amounted to 5,32,355 (5,58,109-40) gallons during the year.

Revenue.

185. The revenue derived from malt liqours amounted to Rs. 21,77,622—09 (Rs. 19,01,77-39) comprising of duty of Rs. 13,47,684—09 (Rs. 10,28,428-39) and shop rental of Rs. 8,29,938 (Rs. 8,75,342).

186. The licences under foreign liquors renewed were 72 (72) during the year.

187. *Hemp Drugs*:—The sale and distribution of Ganja for the retail vend was totally prohibited except for medicinal and scientific purposes from 1st July 1958. Ganja.

188. The sale of opium in licensed shops was prohibited from 1st April 1959 in accordance with the Prohibition policy of Government and issue was made only to addicts who held permits and for scientific and medicinal purposes. All the licensed shops were closed from 1st April 1959. Opium.

189. No licences were issued for possession and use of opium for the aforesaid purposes.

190. The number of licences issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 54 as against 66 in the previous year. Dangerous Drugs.

191. The total number of cases (including the cases pending at the beginning of the year) for disposal was 3,750. Of these, 1,998 cases were disposed of departmentally and 750 cases were referred for trial in courts leaving a balance of 1,002 cases at the close of the year. Excise Offences.

192. Including the amount of Rs. 10,93,603—68 being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total Demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,28,99,416—06 (Rs. 2,23,98,852-37). Of this Rs. 2,14,61,196-40 (Rs. 2,10,21,878-20) towards the current demand and Rs. 2,27,383-99 (Rs. 2,83,870-49) towards the old arrears were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 12,10,835—67 (Rs. 10,93,603—68) at the close of the year. Finance.

193. The expenditure of the Excise Department for the year amounted to Rs. 15,88,586-03 (Rs. 16,39,256-81).

194. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-55 computed in respect of population of the Wet districts of the Old Mysore area, excluding the Dry districts. Incidence of Taxation

195. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit arrack reported during the year was 297 (340). The total number of offences of all kinds reported during the year 1,203 (1,773). Crime.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Integrated Areas.

196. *Coorg District* :—Prohibition was in force in the District during the years. The enforcement of prohibition law and detection of prohibition crimes vests with the Inspector General of Police.

197. Liquors and Drugs were supplied to only permit holders.

198. *South Kanara, Mangalore* :—Prohibition was in force in this District during the years. The administrative control so far as the licensing phase is concerned under the Madras Prohibition Act has been transferred to the Excise Commissioner, while the enforcement of the Prohibition is vested with the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.

Country Spirits.

199. *Hyderabad Karnatak Area* :—Liquor of 30° U. P. was supplied to the Districts of Gulbarga and Raichur from 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960, and for Bidar District from 1st April 1959 to 30th June 1959 only since prohibition was introduced in Bidar District from 1st July 1959, from the Distillery at Hospet.

200. There were 19 Government Arrack Bonded Depots during the year of which 3 depots in Bidar District were closed from July 1959.

Shops.

201. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of liquor was 275 and liquor was supplied from Government Bonded Depots of this area, to those shops.

Consumption:

202. The consumption of liquor was 84,232 (75,884) gallons.

203. The revenue derived from liquor was as follows :—

	1959—60	1958—59
	Rs. nP.	Rs.
Duty	10,25,588 04	9,29,579
Rentals	11,17,534 50	10,32,042
	21,43,122 54	19,61,621

Toddy Consumption:

204. During the year 1,47,196 trees were tapped for consumption in Gulbarga and Raichur Districts and in Bidar from 1st April 1959 to 30th June 1959 since the prohibition was introduced in Bidar from 1st July 1959. Besides 78,924 trees were tapped for the shops of Andhra Pradesh during the year.

205. The number of shops licensed for the sale of toddy were 970. The revenue derived from tree tax and rentals amounted to Rs. 66,50,872—77 nP., (Rs. 65,06,436-15 nP.).

206. The consumption of malt liquors was 5,652-25 gallons and revenue derived was Rs. 17,556-39 nP. Malt Liquors

The consumption of foreign liquors was :—

1. Spirits ... ... 27—23 drams
2. Wines ... ... 24 ,,
3. Malt Liquor ... ... 5,652—25 ,,

207. The revenue derived from foreign liquors amounted to Rs. 105,916—16 nP.

208. All the Opium shops of the Hyderabad Karnatak Area were closed from 1st April 1959. Opium:

209. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium laws was 1,327 (1,599).

210. The total Demand, Collections and Balances were :—

.....	Previous year arrears	Current year	Total
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Demand ...	64,61,751 90	1,04,46,486 97	1,69,08,237 87
Collections ...	8,99,776 47	96,28,965 78	1,05,28,742 25
Balance ...	55,61,974 43	8,17,521 19	63,79,495 62

Bombay Karnatak Area.

211. It is ten years since total prohibition has been in force in the four districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the ex-Bombay State integrated with the Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956.

212. The following were the salient features of the prohibition and Excise arrangements :—

(1) The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of foreign liquors, hemp drugs and opium were prohibited except under a licence, permit or authorisation.

(2) The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of country liquor and toddy were totally prohibited.

(3) Government hemp drugs and opium depots for the sale of opium and hemp drugs in all the four districts and the two Government foreign liquor depots

REVENUE AND FINANCE

for the sale of foreign liquors, one at Bijapur and the other at Dharwar opened in the year 1959, were continued during the year.

(4) The Acts and Rules of the Bombay State which were in operation prior to 1st November 1956 continued to be in force in the four districts of the Bombay Karnatak Area.

(5) The manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations and levy of duty thereon are governed by the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and Rules 1956, issued thereunder.

(6) The Neera and manufacture of Palm Gur products scheme was encouraged under the management of co-operative societies approved by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(7) Prohibition propaganda was successfully carried out in all the four districts by the Prohibition and Excise authorities to educate the masses in general and the addicts in particular to refrain from the evils of drink habits.

Sacramental Wine,

213. Sacramental Wine authorisations issued to Church authorities during the year were :—

1.	Bijapur	... ...	3
2.	Belgaum	... ...	22
3.	Dharwar	... ...	15
4.	Karwar	... ...	22
		Total ...	62

214. One Sacramental Wine manufacturing licence was granted to the Bishop of Belgaum under the Bombay Sacramental Wine Manufacturing Rules, 1950.

Mqowra Flowers.

215. No licences or permits were issued in any of the four Districts, under the Bombay Mhowra Flower Rules, 1950, during the year.

Foreign liquors.

216. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953 the following kinds of foreign liquor permits were existing during the year :—

1. Health permits. ... ...
2. Emergency permits.
3. Visitors permits.
4. Temporary residents.
5. F.L. XII licences for Medical practitioners.

217. Only one Vendor's licence was renewed during the year in favour of the Military Canteen, Belgaum for supply of foreign liquor by Military Units only. The Military Canteen.

218. Restrictions on certain notified spirituous medicinal preparations and some restricted spirituous medicinal preparations which were in force in 1958-59 continued to remain in force during the year.

219. The system of issuing hemp drugs for the consumption of ganja, and bhang from the Government Depots to Vaidyas holding permits in Form B-I and to addicts holding permits in Form B-III on Medical certificates was continued during the year. Intoxicating Drugs other than opium:

220. The system of issuing opium to Vaidyas holding permits or Medical Certificates issued by the Area Medical Boards constituted for this purpose continued during the year.

221. Offences detected by the police in the four Districts were (i) Bijapur 2,607, (ii) Belgaum 5,717, (iii) Dharwar 6,588 and (iv) Karwar 2,391 cases. Offences.

222. Out of 19 districts in the State, 14 districts and Kollegal area of Mysore District and two other taluks of Bangalore District (Ramanagaram and Channapatna) were dry at the end of the year.

(iii) Commercial Taxes.

223. *The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957.*—No amendments to the Act were made during the year.

224. Out of 4,895 (4,143) appeals, including 1,811 cases pending from previous year, 2,601 (2,303) appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 2,294 (1,840) appeals. The number of revision applications received during the year was 1,514 (820), of which 175 (310) were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,339 (510) cases pending at the end of the year. Revision petitions.

225. The number of registered dealers at the beginning of the year was 53,001 (43,604) and the number freshly registered during the year was 8,067 (11,122). The total number of registered dealers was 58,666 (53,013). Registered Dealers.

226. For assessment there were 31,573 (28,018) dealers with a turnover of less than Rs. 40,000 each and 15,059 (12,863) with a turnover exceeding Rs. 40,000 each. Assessments.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

The total number of dealers assessed to tax during the year was 46,632 (40,881).

Licenses.

227. The total number of licenses issued under Section 6 was 13,038 (13,215) and 3,518 (3,156) under Section 11 of the Act. The total fee collected was Rs. 8,73,459—90 (Rs. 6,52,140—80).

Revenue

228. The net revenue realised, after deducting the refunds granted, was Rs. 5,31,79,183—20 (Rs. 4,87,15,325—71) and the expenditure incurred during the said period was Rs. 22,71,533-59 (Rs. 19,58,416-00).

Demand, Collection and Balance.

229. There was a demand of Rs. 7,10,08,173—18, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,20,81,685—38 (Rs. 4,76,513—47) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,89,26,487—80 (Rs. 1,76,43,681-44) at the end of the year.

Prosecutions.

230. The total number of prosecutions launched was 1,842 (968) and the number pending was 343 (87), thus making a total of 2,185. Of these 2,505 (879) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 624 (330) cases.

231. Out of a total number of 17,443 (9,758) offences including pending cases of previous year to be disposed of otherwise than by prosecution under the Act 15,478 (9,403) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,965 (355) cases. The compounding fees collected during the year was Rs. 1,43,688—24 (Rs. 78,096-10).

232. *The Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.*—The Act was administered by the Officers of the Commercial Taxes Department during the year. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers continued to be the Entertainment Tax Officers for the purpose of administration of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. The Commercial Tax Officers were the authorities to allocate 90 per cent of the entertainment tax collections (net proceeds to local bodies to the respective local bodies envisaged in section 17 of the Act.

Theatres.

233. The total number of theatres in the State was 619 (301 permanent theatres and 318 touring talkies).

Demand, Collection and Balance.

234. The arrear demand for the year was Rs. 31,674-45, of which a sum of Rs. 28,278-36 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,396—09 at the end of the year.

235. Out of the total current demand of 58,54,494-70 a sum of Rs. 58,06,989-28 has been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 47,505—42 at the close of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Show Tax.

236. Under section 4 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, the arrear demand of Show Tax was Rs. 2,90,789-69 out of which a sum of Rs. 26,455 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,64,334—69.

237. Out of the current demand of Rs. 4,36,059—90 a sum of Rs. 4,15,162—15 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 20,897—75 at end of the year.

238. Regarding allocations to the local bodies, a sum of Rs. 46,24,819-19 was allocated out of a sum of Rs. 51,40,005-59 collected, by way of Show Tax.

Offences.

239. Three hundred and twenty-four offences were booked and compounded departmentally levying a total composition fee of Rs. 13,117—41. Of this a sum of Rs. 7,468-41 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,649 at the end of the year.

Prosecutions

240. Prosecutions were launched in 97 cases, of which 15 were convicted and 14 were acquitted, leaving 34 cases pending at the end of the year. Of the 97 cases prose cuted, 34 cases were withdrawn after compounding them departmentally.

Appeals.

241. Out of the 36 appeals received, 30 cases were disposed of leaving 6 pending at the end of the year.

242. *Working of the Betting Tax Act.*—The collection of Betting Tax during the big meetings, and the Gymkhana Races were as follows :—

	Big Meetings		Gymkhana Races	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1 From Book-makers ...	8,63,940	00	78,662	50
2 From Totalizators ...	3,15,736	10	31,944	50

243. The total collection of betting tax for the year 1959 racing season aggregated to Rs. 12,90,283-10.

244. *Working of the Sugarcane Cess Acts.*—There were different sugarcane cess enactments in the different integrated areas. With a view to having uniformity, a common Act for the whole State, *viz.*, The Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958 which was enacted during the latter part of the year, was brought into force repealing the old enactments.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Sugar Factories.

245. There were 8 sugar factories notified under the Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958, namely :—

1 Messrs. Salar Jung Sugar Factory, Ltd., Munirabad.
2 The Indian Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Hospet.
3 The Bellary Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Sugar Factory, Kampli.
4 The Ugar Sugar Work, Ugarkhurd, Belgaum District.
5 The Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., Krishna, Kittur, Belgaum District.
6 The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya.
7 The Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga.
8 The Pandavapura Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Pandavapura, Mandya District.

246. The rate of Sugar cess payable by each factory was Rs. 6 per ton.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

247. The current demand raised during the year was Rs. 49,56,200—61, of which Rs. 45,39, 366-73 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,16,833-88 at the end of the year.

248. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 29,38,441—20, a sum of Rs. 4,95,133—17 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,43,308—03.

249. The total balance under both arrear and current heads was Rs. 28,60,141—91.

Appeals.

250. There were no appeals under the Sugarcane Cess enactment during the period under report.

251. *Working of the Prize Competition Act.*—No prize competitions were conducted during the year.

252. A sum of Rs. 2,90,492-50 was outstanding as arrears due from Messrs. R. M. D. C. Private, Ltd., ason 1st April 1959 in respect of prize competitions conducted by them during the previous years, after deducting Rs. 1,55,000 realised by the sale of the building and invested in the Mysore Government Development Loan, 1970. A sum of Rs. 15,733—00 was realised towards the arrears by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the company leaving a balance Rs. 2,74,759-50. Out of this, the collection of Rs. 1,14,599—06 relating to the period frcm 8th February 1952 to 10th November 1953 was stayed by the Court and the recovery of the balance of Rs. 1,60,160—44 was pending.

Registration of Dealers.

253. *Working of the Mysore Sales on Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.*—The number of applications received

from all dealers liable to pay tax under Petrol was 37(38) and M. S. O. P. (under Spirit other than Petrol) was 66(50) The number of applications received from all the dealers out? liable to tax under Petrol was 258 (174) and under M. S. O. P. 256 (185).

Demand, Collection and Balance.

254. The demand during the year was Rs. 47,15,375-76 (Rs. 43,04,175—06) under Petrol and Rs. 49,10,056—51 (Rs. 42,42,128—84) under M.S.O.P. Out of this Demand Rs. 46,44,334—28 (Rs. 42,67,865—59) under Petrol and Rs. 48,85,710—39 (Rs. 40,76,316-27) under M.S.O.P.were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 71,041-48 (Rs. 36,309-47) and Rs. 24,346--12 (Rs. 1,65,812-57) respectively at the close of the year.

Registration Fee.

255. The total demand of registration fee and miscellaneous fees raised during the year were Rs. 3,288 (Rs. 2,144) and Rs. 3,615 (1,568) respectively and out of this, Rs. 2,993-50 (Rs. 2,030) and Rs. 2,793 (Rs. 1,468) were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 294—50 (Rs. 114) and Rs. 822 (Rs. 100) respectively.

Offences.

256. *Section 10 of Mysore Sales on Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.*—Ten (5) cases were filed and 2(1) were withdrawn under Section 10(d) of the Act.

Offences Compounded.

257. Sixteen (39) cases were booked under Section 10(a) and 103(15) under section 10(d). The total compounding fee levied was Rs. 1,139—50 (Rs. 830—50), only 10 cases under this section were let out with warning.

258. On the whole the administration of M.S.M.S.T Act, 1957 was satisfactory.

259. *Working of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.*— No Amendments were effected during the year.

Registered Dealers.

260. At the beginning of the year there were 15,817 registered dealers under the Act, 4,201 dealers were registered during the year and 2,722 registration certificates were cancelled, leaving a balance of 17,296 cases.

Assessments.

261. Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-four cases were there at the beginning and 6,658 cases became due for assessment during the year. Out of these 6,823 assessments were made, leaving 10,809 cases pending for assessment.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

262. A balance of Rs. 5,06,699-49 was outstanding at the beginning of the year. Demand raised during the year

REVENUE AND FINANCE

was Rs. 98,86,830—64, the total being 1,03,93,530—13, out of which, a sum of Rs. 83,24,472—76 was collected, inclusive of remissions, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,69,057—37.

Appeals.

263. A 19 appeals were filed during the year, out of which 14 appeals were disposed of leaving 5 appeals at the end of the year.

Offences.

264. One hundred and fifty-nine dealers committed offences under Section 10 of the Central Sales Act, out of which 121 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 38 appeals at the end of the year.

265. *Working of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957.*—An amendment to proviso to Rule 9(b) of the Act was effected giving discretion to the Agricultural Income Tax Officer to inspect lands if he considers it necessary.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

266. The total demand of tax including arrears during the year was Rs. 1,14,71,326—23 (Rs. 29,37,816—20), of which a sum of Rs. 94,49,073—55 (Rs. 1,03,85,152—51) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 17,84,030—17. The percentage of collection was 84 (79·9).

Assessment.

267. Out of a total of 24,855 (19,679) assessment cases (inclusive of 9,720 arrear and 15,135 current cases), 14,480 (9,959) cases were disposed, leaving a balance of 10,375 (9,720) cases pending at the end of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

	Demand		Collection		Balance	
	Rs	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1 Under Commercial Crops	52,42,934	23	38,59,482	73	12,44,414	20
2 Under Plantation Crops...	62,28,891	95	55,93,590	82	5,39,615	97
3 Under Miscellaneous Revenues and Penalties..	47,739	00	21,812	96	25,926	00

Penalties.

268. The total penalties levied under several sections of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957, amounted to Rs. 23,537—36.

Appeals.

269. Out of 862 appeal cases, 399 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 463 cases at the end of the year.

Recovery.

270. Two hundred and one cases involving a total sum of Rs. 1,25,437-78 were outstanding at the beginning, 1,523 cases involving Rs. 7,59,047—03 were received and the total number of cases pending at the end of the year was 900 involving a sum of Rs. 4,68,098—09.

Refund.

271. Out of the total number of 148 cases, 124 applications involving a sum of Rs. 5,53,226—41 were disposed of, leaving 24 refund applications pending at the end of the year.

(iv) Registration and Stamps

REGISTRATION.

District Registry Offices and Sub-Registry Offices.

272. There were 19 District Registry Offices and 177 Sub-Registry Offices in the State during the year of which 155 offices were special with full-time Sub-Registrars and 22 were *ex-officio*.

273. The total number of documents registered during the year in Books I, III and IV was 4,22,663, of which 4,04,893 documents relating to Book I, were compulsorily registerable and 6,440 documents were optionally registerable ; of the rest 1974 Wills and 1,618 authorities to adopt were registered in Book III and 7,730 documents relating to moveable property were registered in Book No. IV.

274. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered was Rs. 51,41,40,594—67 nP. (Rs. 48,51,38,206—96 nP.

Appeals.

275. Out of 126 appeal cases for disposal during the year, 46 cases were disposed of.

Prosecutions.

276. No prosecutions were launched during the year as no infringement of Registration Law was reported.

Exemptions for Payment of Registration fee.

277. The total Registration fee foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from payment of Registration fees either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 14,82,919—69 nP. (Rs. 15,79,848—37).

Record of Rights Fees.

278. A sum of Rs. 3,85,177—77 nP. (Rs. 3,75,651—42) was collected as Record of Rights fees during the year.

279. *Administration of Indian Partnership Act*, 1932.—The total number of applications received during the year for registration, filing and grant of copies, etc., was 1,885. The total revenue realised under the Act during the year was Rs. 7,025—57 nP. (Rs. 5,026—74).

280. *Administration of the Societies Registration Act*, 1904.—The total number of registered societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1904 at the end of the year was 3,104 and the total revenue realised Rs. 11,217—46 (Rs. 8,125).

Receipts and Expenditure.

281. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the year were Rs. 30,59,271-82

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(Rs. 27,73,422—67) and Rs. 12,45,596—29 (Rs. 12,14,258) respectively.

General.

282. With effect from 1st April 1960, the Sub-Registry Office at Chamarajanagar was bifurcated and a new Sub-Registry Office was created at Udigala. In April 1959, Government notified that no fee shall be charged in the case of encumbrance certificate required by persons for production with their applications for grant of loans under the Scheme of dispensation of short-term credit, intermediate term credit and marketing finance by the Societies registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948, under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, from 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960.

STAMPS.

283. The transactions relating to the stock and issue of non-postal stamps in the Central Depot, which is under the charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, were as follows during the year:—

		No. of Stamps	*Value* Rs.	nP.
Opening Balance	...	5,39,82,763	6,36,67,255	52
Total Receipts	...	6,24,26,938	2,47,81,471	41
Total	...	11,64,09,701	8,74,48,726	93
Total Issues	...	8,15,31,930	3,55,69,583	63
Closing Balance	...	3,48,77,771	5,18,79,143	30

Private Documents.

284. A total of 2,40,257 (3,65,622) documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,99,495—41 (Rs. 3,85,048—92).

Vending of Commercial Adhesive Labels.

285. The sale of Share Transfer, Foreign Bill, Notarial and Brokers, Note Stamps in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 73,280—95 (Rs. 59,029—32) during the year.

286. A sum of Rs. 94,856 — 60 was awarded as Institution fees in Pauper suits by the several sub-courts during the year. A sum of Rs. 33,695—63 (Rs. 34,888—56) was recovered and a sum of Rs. 37,253—63 (Rs. 20,338—39) was remitted as irrecoverable during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,76,084—91. Every effort was being made to reduce the arrears outstanding recovery.

287. No prosecution for the evasion of stamp duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamp Act was instituted during the year. Prosecutions.

288. The total net revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,85,54,730 (Rs. 1,57,54,203—79) during the year, while the expenditure incurred by the Stamps Department for its administration was Rs. 3,12,807—11 nP. (Rs. 2,57,158—74).

289. The total Stamp Duty foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other institutions from payment of Stamp duty in full or in part amounted to Rs. 25,34,692—62 nP. (Rs. 25,88,550). Exemption from payment of Stamp Duty.

(ii) Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.

290. The administration of Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 was satisfactory. No difficulties were experienced in the Administration of the Act during the year.

291. The number of applications received from all the dealers liable to pay tax under Petrol was 37 (38) and under (M.S.O.P.) Under Spirit other than Petrol was 66 (50). The number of applications received from all the dealers not liable to tax under Petrol was 258 (174) and under M.S.O.P. was 256 (185). All the dealers who had applied for registration had been registered during the year.

292. No amendments to the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 and Rules were brought into force during the year.

293. The demand raised during the year was Rs. 47,15,375—76 (Rs. 43,04,175—06) under Petrol and Rs.49,10,056-51 (Rs. 42,42,128-84) under M.S.O.P. Out of this demand, Rs. 46,44,334-28 (Rs. 42,67,865-59) under Petrol and Rs. 48,85,710-39 (Rs. 40,76,316-27) under M. S. O. P. had been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 71,041-48 (Rs. 36,309-47) and Rs. 24,346-12 (Rs.1,65,812-57) respectively. The total demand of registration fee and miscellaneous fees raised during the year were Rs. 3,288 (Rs. 2,144) and Rs. 3,615 (Rs. 1,568) Demand, Collection and Balance.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

respectively out of which Rs. 2 993-50 (Rs. 2,030-00) and Rs. 2,793-00 (Rs. 1,468) had been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 294—50 (Rs. 114) and Rs. 922 (Rs. 100 respectively.

Appeals and Offences.

294. Only 19 (5) cases had been filed under Section 10 (d) and 2 (1) cases had been withdrawn under Section 10 (d). As regards offences compounded departmentally under Section 19, only 16 (39) cases had been booked under Section 10 (a).

295. The offences booked under Section 10 (d) were 103 (15). The total compounding fee levied was Rs.1,139-50 (Rs. 830-50), only 10 (nil) cases under Section 10 (d) were let off with warning.

General

(vi) The Government Insurance Department.

296. Proposals for starting new insurance schemes like Fire, and other General Insurance Schemes on the model of Bombay Insurance Fund were under consideration of the Government.

297. Arrangements have been made for the valuation of the Life Branch policies for the triennium ending 31st March 1959. Bonus intimation cards for 1956 were distributed to the current policy holders.

Proposals (New Business)

298. Out of 10,826 proposals that were received during the year, 7,450 were accepted, 4,928 being cases of first insurance and 2,522 of further insurance. Two thousand four hundred and twentythree proposals were rejected, 2,349 temporarily and 74 permanently on medical and other grounds. There were thus 953 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies

299. Out of 12,641 proposals accepted during the year including 5,061 pending at the beginning of the year and 130 cases reinstated during the year, 9,746 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 1,64,76,336 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 60,005—50 nP as against 18,458 policies for an assurance of Rs. 2,56,03,515 with a monthly premium income of Rs. 99,285—50 nP in the previous year. Out of the remaining 2,895 proposals, 1,385 were cancelled and for 1,510 cases, Treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of year.

Family Pension Branch

300. There were no admissions to the Family Pension Branch as it was closed to new entrants.

Motor Branch

301. Four thousand three hundred and fifty (3,837) vehicles were insured earning a premium income of about Rs. 4,07,037 (Rs. 3,49,551) during the year.

302. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 47,575. This amount included claims which had arisen in the previous years but were pending for want of particulars.

303. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1960 amounted to Rs. 23,06,441 (Rs. 19,01,825).

304. The financial position of the Life Insurance Fund during the year was :—

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Approximate balance as on 1st April 1959 ...	3,69,00,290—38	Approximate payments for 1959-60 ...	30,30,600—00
Approximate receipts during 1959-60 ...	57,07,900—00	Approximate closing Balance as on 31st March 1960 ...	3,95,77,590—38
Total ...	4,26,08,190—38	Total ...	4,26,08,190—38

305. Inspections of several unit offices were undertaken during the year which resulted in the detection of 6,049 uninsured cases,

306. *Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Fund.* The policies of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund held by the transferred personnel is continued to be serviced as a closed fund.

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CHAPTER III LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Introduction

307. The Corporation of the City of Bangalore continued to be governed during the year by the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation Act of 1949.

308. The city has continued to grow rapidly in population. So far as the area is concerned new extensions were being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready were being absorbed into the Corporation area.

Public Health

309. The Corporation area was generally free from major epidemic diseases, during 1959-60. There was appreciable reduction in the number of attacks and deaths in respect of small-pox when compared with previous year. The city was also free from plague and cholera as in previous years.

310. Three thousand six hundred and seventy rats were caught and destroyed. Seven thousand and eighty-six houses and 26,183 rat burrows were cynogassed.

311. Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-six anti-cholera inoculations were done during the year.

312. No deaths on account of measles, dysentery, diorrhœa, Diptheria, typhoid, leprosy and hydrophobia were reported during the year.

313. Only 25 deaths were reported from tuberculosis as against 362 during the previous year.

314. The mortality was greater among women than among males during the year.

Rabies

315. As a measure of controlling rabies, stray unlicensed dogs in the Corporation area were rounded up by dog catchers.

Summary of Infectious Diseases

Diseases	During 1958-59		During 1959-60	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1 Cholera ...	...	...	...	...
2 Small-Pox ...	153	93	89	18
3 Tuberculosis ...	...	362	...	25
4 Plague ...	...	...	...	...
5 Typhoid	...	66	...	...
6 Chicken-pox ...	45	10	207	16
7 Hydrophobia ...	10	10	5	...
8 Diphtheria ...	63	40	22	...
9 Influenza ...	...	...	...	...
10 Mumps ...	...	...	4	...

Vital Statistics

Population of Bangalore

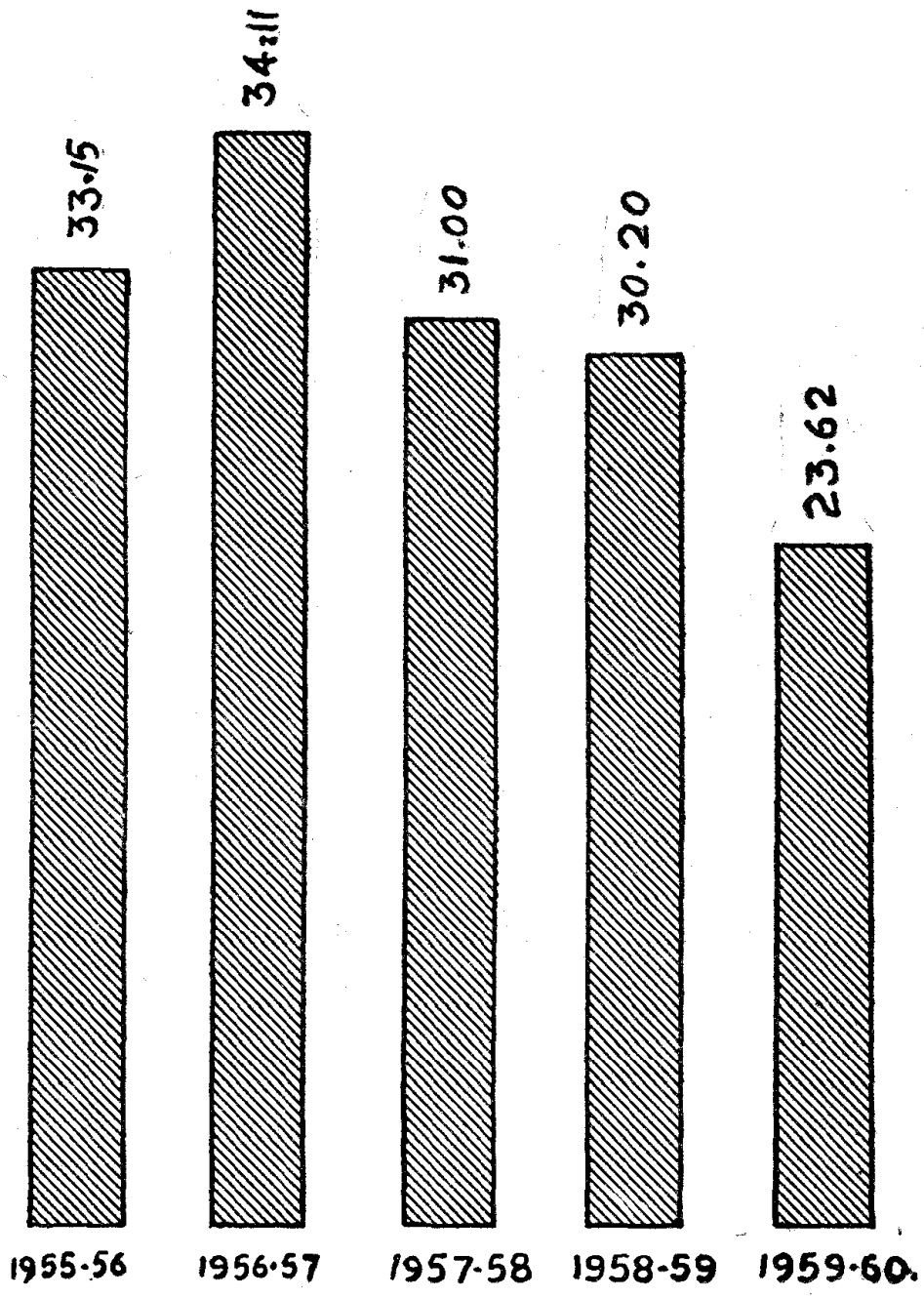
316. The estimated mid-year population of Bangalore in 1959 was 1,339,000 as per the report of the Statistician.

317. Birth and death rates were worked out on the estimated mid-year population of the year 1959-60.

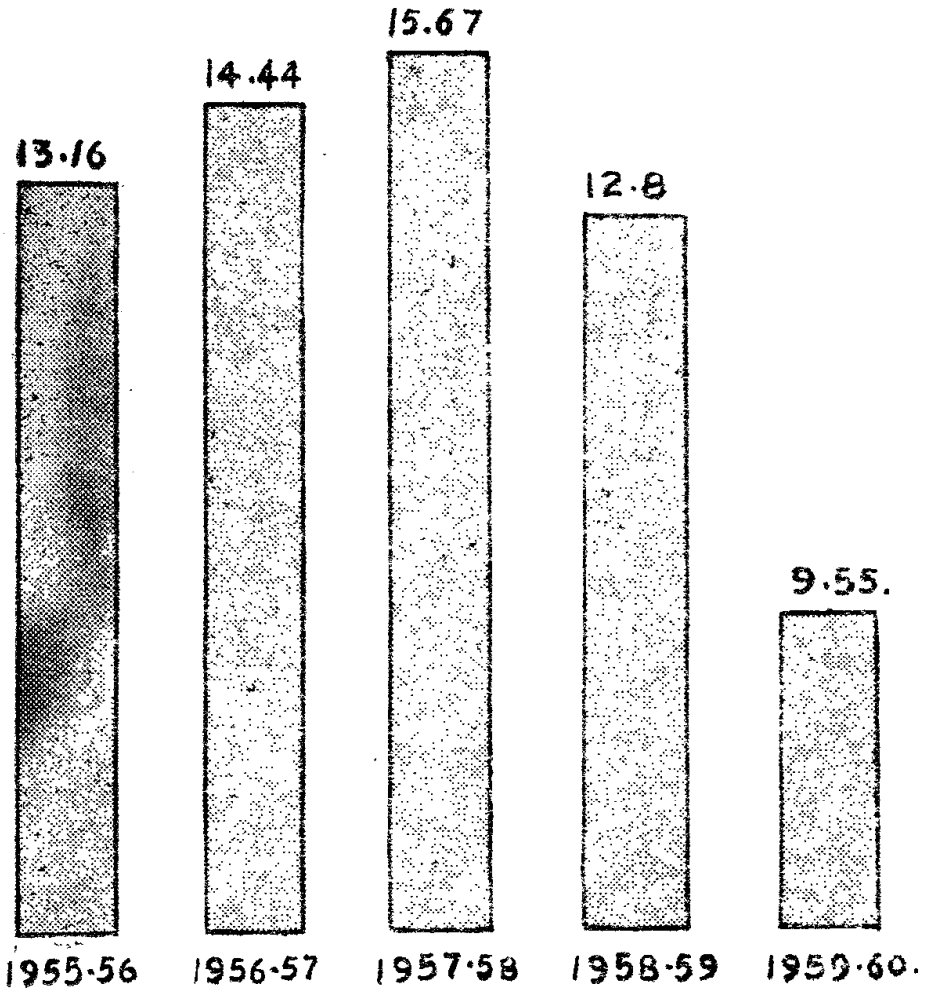
318. The mortality figures according to the age groups during the year were :—

Age	Number of rate	Percentage of total deaths.
0 to 1 Year ...	3,168	25·0
1 to 5 years ...	2,545	21·3
5 to 10 ,, ...	430	3·7
10 to 15 ,, ...	231	2·0
15 to 20 ,, ...	325	2·6
20 to 30 ,, ...	782	5·6
30 to 40 ,, ...	705	5·0
40 to 50 ,, ...	802	6·1
50 to 60 ,, ...	921	6·4
60 and above ...	2 899	22·3
Total ...	12,798	9·55

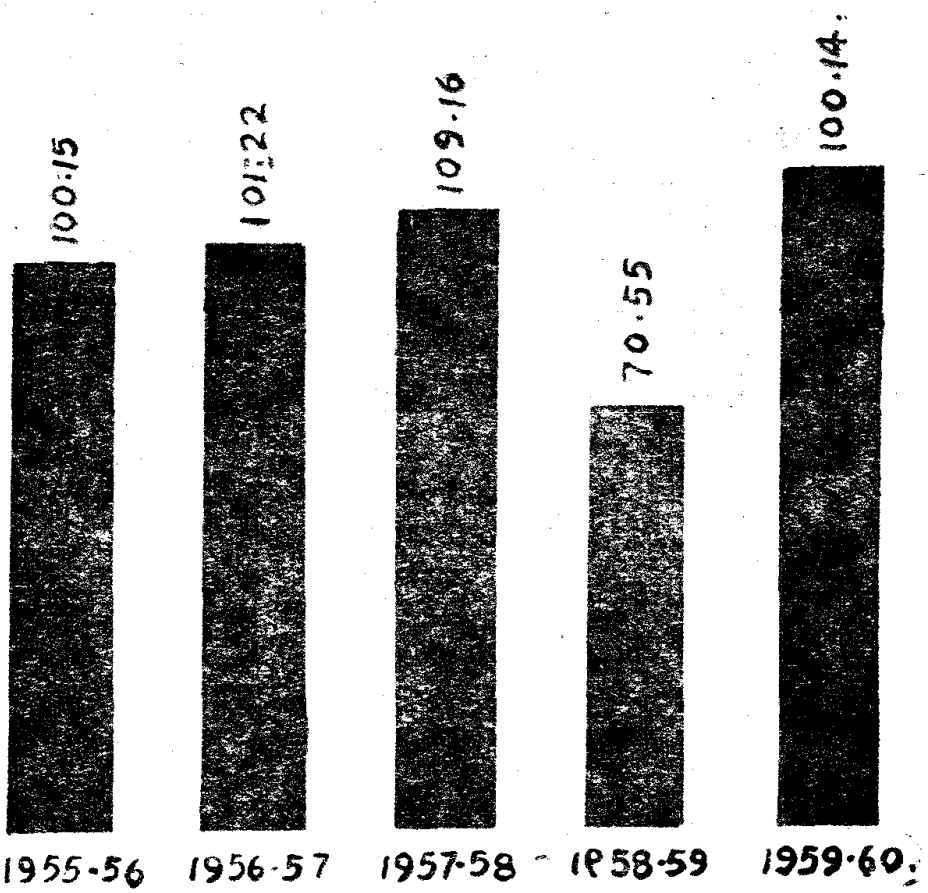
BIRTH RATE 1955-56 to 1959-60.



DEATH RATE 1955 TO 1960.



INFANT MORTALITY RATE 1955 TO 1960.



LOCAL ADMN.

Medical Relief

319. The Corporation Dispensary situated at the City office mainly serves the Corporation employees and their families. Forty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-seven patients were treated during the year. Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-three patients were treated in the Ayurvedic Dispensary at the Quadrant Circle in Civil Area, and 66,038 patients were treated in the Unani Dispensary at the Broadway Road in the Civil Area, Bangalore.

Maternity and Child Health

320. There were 10 Maternity Homes, one Creche and eight Welfare Centres in the City area.

321. Primary and re-vaccinations were done in the Maternity Homes. Children under five years of age were immunised against Diptheria and Whooping cough.

Malaria

322. Government has extended the National Malaria Eradication Programme to the Corporation area, and 97,619 houses were sprayed with 56,663 lbs. of D D.T.

Education

323. The Corporation continued to maintain eight high schools including five higher elementary schools. The total number of pupils taught during the year was 8,839 and the amount spent was Rs. 5,54,555 (Rs. 3,32,307).

Slums

324. There were about 93 slums in the Corporation limits during the year. Under the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs had been allotted by the State Government. The Government of India sanctioned plans and estimates costing Rs. 40·78 lakhs to clear and improve seven slums and rehabilitating the displaced families.

Roads

325. Major works like cement concreting, metalling and tarring of some of the important roads were effected during the year.

Water Supply

326. Water was being supplied to the Corporation as well as to the several layouts formed by the City Improvement Trust Board from two sources, *viz.*, (i) from C. R. S. Water Works, Thippagondanahalli and (ii) Soldevanahalli. The total water pumped during the year was 5,820 million gallons which works out to 13·5 gallons *per capita* including supply of water to industrial concerns assuming the population of Bangalore to be 14 lakhs.

Finance

327. The total demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 64,53,915, of which a sum of Rs. 47,02,857·94 was

collected leaving a balance of Rs. 17,51,057 at the end of the year.

The percentage of total collections was 72·87 as against 70·16 during the previous year.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality.

328. Mysore City is situated at 12°18′ latitude and 76°42′ longitude at the north-west base of Chamundeswari Hills. Its height is 2,525 feet above the sea level. It has a bracing climate. The average rainfall is 27″.

329. The area of the city continued to be 14·43 Sq. miles.

330. The general health of the City was satisfactory during the year.

331. The incidence of small-pox and the number of vaccinations performed during the year were :—

	Small-pox		Vaccinations	
	Attacks	deaths	Primary	Re-vaccination
1957—58	181	111	13,078	1,72,633
1958—59	52	24	4,424	26,465
1959—60	9	1	6,282	25,425

332. The city was free from plague during the year. As an anti-plague measure, systematic cyanofumigation of rat burrows was done throughout the year. Plague.

333. The city was also free from cholera during the year. Cholera.

334. The number of cases of typhoid reported during the year from different parts of the city was 57 resulting in 36 deaths as against 44 attacks with 23 deaths during the previous year. Typhoid.

335. The comprehensive scheme for the prevention of Diphtheria among children has been in operation in the city from 1953. At present all the school children from 1 to 15 years of age group were being protected by " Triple Antigen" against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus and 28, 221 children were given inoculations as against 19,284 in the previous year. Diphtheria.

336. One hundred and nineteen deaths due to tuberculosis were reported during the year. Tuberculosis.

337. A major portion of the Health budget was set apart for conservancy and sanitation.

LOCAL ADMN.

338. As a part of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, D.D.T. spraying of the houses in the city was taken up by the Department of Public Health.

339. Birth and deaths during the year were 8,358 and 3,414 respectively.

340. At the end of the year 76 Educational and 12 Charitable Institutions were supplied water at concessional rates.

341. The demand, collection and balance under all heads of revenue were :—

1	Demand including arrears ...	30,12,715
2.	Collection	25,75,169
3.	Balance	4,37,546

(iii) Davanagere City Municipality.

Area and population.

342. The total area of the City was 7·5 Sq. miles and the population, according to the census of 1951, was 56,048.

Houses and Sites.

343. The total number of houses and sites in Davanagere City were 14.706 (14,484) and 2,105 (3,057) respectively.

344. The City was free from small-pox, plague, influenza and cholera. Nevertheless as a precautionary measure cynofumigation of houses and godowns was carried out to prevent the outbreak of plague and influenza.

345. Altogether 3,083 (2,469) births and 998 (632) deaths were registered, the ratio being 55 per cent (44 per cent) and 17·84 per cent (11·6 per cent) respectively per thousand of population.

846. The Municipal High School continued to function with a strength of 355 (373) pupils on the roll during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 19,392 was incurred against a fee receipt of Rs. 8,400 (8,982).

347. *Underground Drainage Scheme* :—A comprehensive drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10·23 lakhs was sanctioned during the year and the works were under progress, having incurred an outlay of 4 lakhs upto the end of the year.

Demand Collection and Balance.

348. The total demand of the Municipality including arrears under all heads was Rs. 12,21,180. Out of this a sum of Rs. 8,76,653 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,44,527 at the end of the year.

349. The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 2,21,963 (Rs. 1,07,855). The total receipts during the year were Rs. 13,97,155 (Rs. 12,99,356) as against a total expenditure of Rs. 14,73,340 (Rs. 11,85,248) leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,778 (Rs. 2,21,963). Finance.

350. The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 12·05 (Rs. 13 45) during the year.

(iv) Bellary City Municipality

351. *Area and Population.*—The total area of the city was 10 7 sq. miles and its population, according to the 1951 census, was 70,764.

352. *Houses and sites.*—The total number of houses and sites were 16,063 (15,643) and 893 (893) respectively.

353. *Education.*—The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 71,071 (Rs.70,110). The increase was due to opening of a new school and grant of increased rates of Dearness Allowance. There were 20 (Elementary) Schools. The number of children of school-going age was 15,646 (13,669), and the number of boys and girls attending the Municipal Elementary Schools were 1,426 (1,344) and 962 (900) respectively. The strength of the two High Schools was 1,372 (1,297).

354. *Public Health.*—There were three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres maintained by the Municipality.

355. *Epidemics.*—The town was free from plague, and cholara. There was an out-break of small-pox during the latter part of the year but it subsided after intensive anti-small-pox vaccination covering nearly 50 per cent of the population. There were four deaths due to malaria, 86 due to Respiratory diseases, 268 due to dysentary and diarrhoea, 32 from typhoid and 885 from all other causes.

356. *Births and Deaths.*—There were 2,899 births and 1,752 deaths during the year.

357. The total demand under all heads including arrears was Rs. 11,13,670 as against which a sum of Rs. 9,07,440 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,230 at the close of the year. Demand, Collection and Balance.

358. The Opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,56,471 (Rs. 6,40, 578). The total receipts were Rs. 16,86,711 (Rs. 29,97,221), as against an expenditure of Finance.

LOCAL ADMN.

Rs. 20,27,584 (Rs. 19,81,319), leaving a balance of Rs. 4,15,482 (Rs. 7,56,470) at the end of the year.

359. The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 8—26 (Rs. 15-12) during the year.

(v) Municipal Administration

Bangalore Division.

360. There were 48 town municipal councils in the Division. There was no change in the boundaries or area of any municipality in the Division during the year.

361. No fresh taxes and fees were levied in any of the municipalities in Bangalore, Bellary, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts.

362. The total income under octroi was Rs. 19, 77, 007 (Rs. 16, 09, 658).

363. Grants given to municipalities for non-remunerative purposes amounted to Rs. 3, 25, 791 (Rs. 4, 98, 474).

364. Loans were taken for town improvement work like water supply, drainage works, construction of markets, etc.

Finance

365. The demand, collection and balance of assessed taxes in several municipalities in the division were Rs 44, 32, 460 (current demand Rs. 29, 87, 154); Rs. 29, 50, 331 and Rs. 14, 82, 129 respectively.

Education.

366. There were 28 municipal high schools in the Division during the year. It was reported from Bellary that there were 10 elementary schools and 14 aided schools.

367. Nursery schools were maintained by the Town Municipal Councils of Bangarpet and Gauribidanur.

368. The main water source was from 365 private wells and 17 public wells. Bangarpet Municipality took up a comprehensive scheme for water supply at a cost of Rs. 4, 86,000 which was under progress.

Mysore Division.

369. There were 62 Municipalities in the Mysore Division and eight notified areas in Coorg District. All the 58 municipalities in erstwhile Mysore area were reconstituted, during the year, 1956.

370. No fresh tax was imposed nor any tax abolished in any of the municipalities of the Division except in Hassan and Mandya Town Municipalities during the year.

371. During the year a sum of Rs. 12,87,989-89 was sanctioned as grant under various schemes. A sum of Rs. 3,39,000 and Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned during the year for improvement works and modern sanitary conveniences respectively.

372. A total sum of Rs. 2,46,42,028-85 was advanced during the year as loan to several municipalities for various schemes out of which a sum of Rs. 15,41,250 - 91 was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,31,00,777-94 yet to be repaid at the close of the year.

373. The total outlay incurred in respect of water supply works of several municipalities of this Division amounted to Rs. 16,42,849.

374. The outlay incurred towards the execution of the Public Works such as construction of drains, repair of roads and buildings by the municipal agency amounted to Rs. 14,15,556-17.

375. There were 31 Municipal High Schools working in the town municipalities in the old Mysore area. A sum of Rs. 2,22,053—13 was spent by the Municipal Councils in the five districts excepting Shimoga District.

376. No high schools, were run by the municipalities in the districts of Coorg and South Kanara.

377. A sum of Rs. 23,25,968—38 was realised as octroi in the municipalities and in notified areas during the year. No octroi was being levied in any of the municipalities in South Kanara district under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 in force in South Kanara District.

378. Out of the total demand of Rs. 88,24,209—09 (including arrears of Rs. 18,50,936-18) a sum of Rs. 66,08,238—66 was collected during the year as against a sum of Rs. 54,69,933 collected during the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,15,970—43 to be collected at the end of the year. Finance.

Belgaum Division.

379. The total number of Municipalities (excluding the notified area of Dandeli) in the Division at the end of the year was 34, of which six were Borough Municipalities, two City Municipalities and twenty-six District Municipalities.

LOCAL ADMN.

380. There was no change in the boundaries of the municipalities except in respect of Dharwar and Bagalkot municipalities.

381. The gross collection from Octroi amounted to Rs. 80,21,364 of which an amount of Rs. 7,19,281 was refunded on account of export of imported goods.

382. The net income of the municipalities in the Division, rose from Rs. 1,67,95,758 in 1958—59 to Rs. 1,88,17,471 in 1959—60, which was mainly due to increase in receipts from octroi, house tax, water rates and revenue from municipal properties.

383. The total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 2,67,80,481 (Rs. 2,28,66,527). Net expenditure excluding the items under the head "extra-ordinary and debt" was Rs. 1,72,24,041 (Rs 1,41,94,849).

384. The aggregate closing balance of all the municipalities in the division amounted to Rs. 1,02,56,801 (Rs. 1,04,66,633.)

385. Water supply schemes or improvements to water supply and distribution systems and underground drainage schemes were under execution during the year, in 12 municipalities of the Division.

Gulbarga Division.

386. There were 24 municipalities in the Division of which nine were city municipalities and the rest were town municipalities.

387. The total area of the Division stood constant at 13,764 sq. miles and the number of villages at 3,238 during the year.

388. In order to enhance the income of the municipalities, necessary measures, *viz.*, revision of the rates of different taxes and levy of Octroi, etc., were taken up during the year.

389. The Municipal fund comprises taxes, tolls and fees and contributions of Government. These funds were applied mainly for providing basic amenities like improved water supply, health, sanitation and electricity.

390. Government sanctioned Rs. 1,65,000 for the year as Grant-in-aid to the Municipalities for non-remunerative development schemes on 50:50 basis to provide modern sanitary conveniences.

391. The Municipal Administration of the areas was still in its infant stage.

(vii) Administration of District Boards

(From 1st April 1959 to 31st October 1959)

Administration.

392. The District Boards of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmagalur in Mysore and Bangalore Divisions, continued to be administered by the Special Officers under the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952, and the District Board of Bellary under the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, while the District Board of South Kanara, and the District Local Boards of Belgaum Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara in Belgaum Division continued to be administered by the elected Boards, the South Kanara Board under the Madras Act and those in the Belgaum Division under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The administration of the District Boards of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar in Gulbarga Division was carried on by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who were the *Ex-officio* Presidents of District Boards under the provisions of the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955. This arrangement continued upto 31st October 1959.

393. The Government enacted the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 with a view to bringing about uniformity in the Local Self-Government administration, and the Act was brought into force with effect from 1st November 1959. Consequent on the enactment and enforcement of the new Act, all the District Boards stood abolished with effect from the 1st November 1959 and the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile District Boards vest in the Deputy Commissioner pending allocation among the new coming Taluk Boards.

Finance

394. The total income and expenditure of all the District Boards in the State during the period were Rs. 77,84,444-83 (Rs. 1,78.53,908-29) and Rs. 92,05,160-25 (Rs. 1,82,87,294—73) respectively as indicated below :—

Division	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ..	13,77,777 (46,11,925)	20,82 079 (46,25,559)
Mysore ...	35,58,712 (71 97,065)	41,10,016 (75,31,697)
Belgaum ...	21,22 892 (48 83,786)	24,97,855 (50,87,714)
Gulbarga ...	7,30,563 (17,11,212)	5,65,720 (10,42,824)

LOCAL ADMN.

Roads and other Works

395. There was a total length of 7,740—05 miles of Road under the control and maintenance of the District Boards.

396. A total amount of Rs. 10,85,335-00, was incurred on various public works such as rural communication schemes, construction and repairs of drinking water wells and maintenance, improvement and repairs of roads, etc.

Medical Institutions.

397. *Dispensaries and Veterinary Hospitals :*—There were in all 455 (473) medical institutions such as maternity hospitals, local fund dispensaries and Health Units. There were 197 local fund dispensaries and 268 (132) Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries working in the several District Boards, for which a total sum of Rs. 2,25,168 was spent. The total number of patients treated in these institutions during the period was 45,43,827. The amount which was spent on the local fund dispensaries during the year was 1,89,577—00.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

398. There were 263 (228) dispensaries working in the several Districts during the period and an expenditure of Rs. 1,09,828-00 was incurred for their maintenance.

Education.

399. There were 84 (83) high schools working during the period under the management of the District Boards of Mysore and Bangalore Divisions, including the one maintained by the District Local Board of Bijapur. One high school was opened during the year by the Bellary District Board.

400. The total amount spent on these High Schools was Rs. 9,43,147 (Rs. 16,51,114).

401. *Elementary Schools* :—The total number of elementary schools maintained by the District Boards in Mysore and Bangalore Divisions, was 974 (976) and the amount spent on these institutions came to Rs. 17,22 395. On the abolition of the District Boards, the High Schools and elementary schools were transferred to the management of the Deputy Commissioners.

402. The District Boards of Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga have in all spent a total sum of Rs. 82,340-12 for the construction of school buildings at 28 places, repairs to the existing buildings and also as Grant-in-aid to L. V. D. College.

Public Health

403. There were 28 rural mid-wives in addition to those working in the several Maternity and Local Fund Dispensaries and 1,019 labour cases were conducted.

404. The total number of vaccinations conducted was 2,50,313 (3,88,632) during the year in the Bangalore Division.

405. There was outbreak of cholera in 3 villages, prevalence of small-pox in 73 villages in Bijapur, 4 villages in North Kanara and 5 villages in Dharwar Districts respectively. The respective District Local Boards took timely preventive and curative measures along with the Public Health Department and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 14, 030 during the period under report, in Belgaum Division.

406. In Gulbarga Division, the total amount spent on conservancy staff, by the District Boards of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar, was Rs. 1,56,585—90, during the period under report.

(viii) Taluk Boards.

(From 1st November 1959 to 31st March 1960)

General Administration

407. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Mysore Act No. 10 of 1959) came into force on the first day of November 1959, and the District Boards being abolished Taluk Boards were constituted for each Taluk with effect from 1st November 1959. Pending the holding of election, the Block Development Officers in respect of Taluks where Community Development Blocks were established and the Tahsildars in respect of the other Taluks were appointed as Special Officers of the concerned Taluk Boards, to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the respective Taluk Boards and their Presidents under the new Act until the constitution of the Taluk Boards in accordance with the provision of the Act. These officers continued the activities of the District Boards in their respective jurisdictions.

Finance.

408. The total income and expenditure of the Taluk Boards during the period of five months commencing from 1st November 1959 to the end of the year were Rs. 51,55,598—00 and Rs. 33,36,214—00 respectively.

LOCAL ADMN.

409. *Local Development Works.*—An expenditure of Rs. 1,63,559-00 was incurred during the period for local development works by the several Taluk Boards.

410. A sum of Rs. 1,83,212—02 was also spent on rural communication by the Taluk Boards in Bangalore Division, during the period.

(viii) village Panchayats and Rural Development.

Constitution.

411. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 was brought into force from 1st November 1959. Village Panchayats with a population below 1,500 stood dissolved and the administration of the dissolved panchayats vested in Government. Pending the formtion of villages of the establishment of panchayats under the new Act. The other panchayats continued to function, under the the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

Strength of Panchayats.

412. The total number of village panchayats in the State during the year was 15,530 (14,998) as follows :—

Division	1958—59	1959—60
Bangalore	6,742	6,481
Mysore	6,151	6,151
Belgaum	1,607	1,771
Gulbarga	498	1,127

413. The village panchayats had a total membership of 1,45,841 and 46,901 meetings were held by them.

Finance of Panchayats.

414. The total income, including the opening balance and expenditure of the village panchayats in the State during the year were as follows :—

Divisions	Total Income		Expenditure	
	1958—59	1959—60	1958—59	1959—60
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	74,57,192	67,28,015	25,73,581	24,63,164
Mysore ...	73,31,081	73,84,417	25,69,191	28,50,739
Belgaum	87,12,858	1,01,65,751	50,02,750	62,21,617
Gulbarga ...	...	10,61,990-58	5,08,850-58	...

Demand, Collection and Balance

415. The total amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18,75,283. The demand for the year was Rs. 24,06,783. Out of the total demand of Rs. 42,82,066, a sum of Rs. 21,87,238 was collected

including remissions leaving a balance of Rs. 20,94,832. The largest balance of arrears was in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts in Bangalore Division.

416. Out of a total demand for Rs. 40,71,332 in Mysore Division, a sum of Rs. 23,11,692 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 17,59,640 at the end of the year.

417. Out of a total demand for Rs. 47,11,866 in Belgaum Division, a sum of Rs. 19,68,454 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,40,482 at the end of the year.

Grant-in-aid

418. The Grant-in-aid paid by the Government to various Village Panchayats in Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, amounted to Rs. 51,48,790, during the year.

Public Health and Sanitation.

419. Four hundred and eighty-five panchayats maintained sweeping establishments, 22 contributed for the maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries and 12 panchayats arranged for weekly visits of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, in Bangalore Division. The village panchayats in this Division contributed a sum of Rs. 1,373 towards the funds of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

420. In Mysore Division, three panchayats arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of panchayats which contributed to the Indian Red Cross Society was 1,359. A total amount of Rs. 4,45,479 was incurred on conservancy and sanitation, medical relief and lighting.

Public Works.

421. A sum of Rs. 20,37,122 was spent under this head during the year, in Bangalore and Mysore Divisions The works were executed by the Public Works Department and the Revenue Agency during the year.

Cattle Pounds.

422. The receipt from and the expenditure on Cattle Pounds in several village panchayats in Bangalore and Mysore Divisions, amounted to Rs. 48,501 and Rs. 20,782 respectively. A total of 325 panchayats in these Divisions maintained breeding bulls during the year.

General.

423. The various measures for the improvement of villages in respect of sanitation, medical aid, education and agriculture continued to receive the attention of the Revenue Department with the co-operation of other departments, Local Bodies and the Public. With the

promulgation of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, the panchayats have been invested with more powers for local administration.

(ix) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

424. Owing to the rapid increase of population in the City and the concomitant increase in the demand for residential and industrial accommodation, the Board embarked upon a programme of formation of many new layouts.

425. The Board continued its activities on the principle "Self Support" and "no profit and no loss" system in matters of finance.

426. The activities of the Board were broadly confined to the following during the year :—

1. Formation of new residential extensions to serve mostly as extensions to relieve congestion within the City limits.

2. Formation of new layouts to provide sites for the requirement of middle class and poor classes in places beyond the Corporation limits and within "Greater Bangalore".

3. Formation of sites required by the House Building Institution like the Mysore Housing Board, etc.

4. Formation of Industrial Suburb for planned location of big and small industry in Rajajinagar and shifting of the existing industries from the City of Bangalore to the industrial suburb.

5. Formation of industrial housing area for workers in close proximity to factories etc., and provision of modern civic amenities.

6. Construction of cheap houses for Hut Dwellers.

7. Improvement and clearence of slum area by removing congestion and shifting of insanitary huts to well laid out extensions and formation of layouts.

Sites

427. During the year 4,197 sites were formed as against 1,100 in the previous year.

Private Layouts

428. Private layouts were permitted covering an area of 38,183 sq. yds. to form 199 sites.

429. Five hundred and thirty-eight sites were recommended by the sub-committee for disposal during the year as detailed below :—

Jayanagar	...	257
Vyal kaval	...	9
Vasanthanagar	...	4
Rajajinagar	...	42
Nandidrug	...	86
Oklipuram	...	12
Pillanna Garden	...	67
Anjanappa Garden	...	48
Jayamahal	...	13
		538

430. The Board recommended the request of the Political Sufferers for reduction of the value of sites allotted to eight individuals.

Concessions to public institutions.

431. The Board followed a very liberal policy to help the public institutions like schools, hospitals, sport clubs, cultural and religious institutions by granting them sites on nominal lease basis for long periods. Such concessions had been granted to 41 institutions upto the end of the year. Sites were formed in the following layouts during the year :—

1.	Rajajinagar Extension (Housing area) ...	900
2.	Jabbar Block, Palace Guttahally ...	50
3.	Jayanagar Extension	757
4.	Sunkenahally Extension	144
5.	Lakkasandra Village adjoining to Wilson Garden	69
6.	Sampigehally Extension	42
7.	Victoria Road Lay-out Extension ...	87
8.	Extension in Cambridge Road, Pologround of Bangalore Club.	227
9.	Pillanna Garden Extension at Jodilingarajapuram.	50
10.	Palace Orchard	422
11.	Hesahally Extension	1,109
12.	Sonnenahally Extension, Civil Station ...	130
13.	Chinnaianapalya Extension	30
14.	Sunkal Farm Extension	200
	Total ...	4,197

LOCAL ADMN.

Acquisition

432. An extent of 184 acres and 25 guntas of land was acquired during the year by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, City Improvement Trust Board, for various Schemes.

433. The receipts and expenditure under the various Heads of Accounts for the year were Rs. 89,59,734 (Rs. 70,86,405) and Rs. 77,39,387 (Rs. 71,72,802) respectively.

434. The Demand, Collection and Balance of site value were :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	23,11,754-95
Demand	19,36,064-74
Total ...	42,47,819-69
Collections during the year ...	40,16,333-00
Balance ...	2,31,486-69

435. During the year there were 46 schemes in progress. As against an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,88,56,403 spent by the Board on these schemes so far Rs. 2,40,89,336 was realised.

(x) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

436. Acquisition of 46 acres and 31 guntas of survey land for further extension of Saraswathipuram and acquisition of 23 acres and 17 guntas of survey land for the formation of layout to the east of N. R. Mohalla, Mysore was sanctioned by Government during the year.

437. A number of cases of acquisition of properties were under different stages of acquisition during the year.

438. Sanction was accorded for acquisition of 167 acres and 23 guntas of land in Mysore Kasaba and 171 acres and 37 guntas in Nachanahalli village, required for the formation of Industrial suburbs in Mysore South, for which a consolidated estimate for Rs. 15,63,000 was sanctioned. Final notification had been published for the acquisition.

439. Acquisition of 48 acres and 38 guntas of land in S. No. 200, 210, 213, and 214 of Mysore Kasaba required for the formation of layout of sites for the Bamboo Bazaar in Mysore South was under progress.

440. There were 530 building sites in the beginning of the year and 111 new sites were formed and four resumed by the Board during the year making a total of 645 sites. Of this 259 sites were sold during the year leaving a balance of 386 sites at the end of the year. Building Sites.

441. The realisation from sale of sites amounted to Rs. 3,71,859 (including arrears) leaving a balance of Rs. 4,19,899.

442. There was no case of withdrawal of acquisition proceedings during the year.

443. The grand total of estimates sanctioned by various authorities on schemes relating to construction works was Rs. 38,50,198.

444. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,23,610 including the opening balance of Rs. 13,15,167. The Board met an expenditure of Rs. 8,48,407 during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 12,75,203 at the end of the year. Finance of the Board.

(xi) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

445. The area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board including 33 Village Panchayats, comprising 76 indirectly administered villages was about 30 square miles. The towns of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet are included in this area. In the centre of this area lie the three Gold Mining Companies.

446. The Board held nine meetings for transacting business as against 10 during the previous year.

447. The area was free from cholera and plague during the year. There were 54 attacks and 15 deaths due to small-pox during the year. Of these, 26 attacks and eight deaths were reported from the mining area and 28 attacks and 7 deaths from non-mining area.

448. In the non-mining and mining areas, 5,576 primary and 59,889 re-vaccinations were conducted during the year.

449. There were 5,233 live births 131 still births, while there were 1,935 deaths from all causes during the year. Births and deaths.

450. Water continued to be supplied during the year from the Bethamangala Filters. Water Supply.

LOCAL ADMN.

451. The state of public health in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area was satisfactory during the year.

(xii) Town planning Department.

Creation.

452. Realising the need for a separate Town Planning Department for the purpose of attending exclusively to the problems relating to Town Planning and Town Improvement in the State, Government sanctioned the creation of a separate Town Planning Department, with effect from 3rd November 1959 with the Government Architect as the *Ex-officio* Director of Town Planning.

Function.

453. Town Planning Acts are in force in the four districts of the Bombay Karnatak Area, three districts of the Hyderabad Karnatak area and Mangalore District. These districts with a population of 9,183,000 (according to 1951 census) together cover an area of 37,983 sq. miles or 50 per cent of the total area of the State. Development plans under the respective Acts have been prepared for towns in these areas by the respective Town Planning Departments prior to Reorganisation of the States. Places like Hubli are growing very fast as a result of a number of developments and the planning problems created by such rapid growth are receiving particular attention.

Programme.

454. In South Kanara District development plans or what are called General Town Planning Schemes have not been prepared for either Mangalore or any other town, though some progress has been done in preparing a General Town Planning Scheme for Mangalore. But sufficient progress has been achieved in reserving land for residential purposes and declaring Industrial areas under the Madras Public Health Act for a number of towns. Mangalore Municipality has taken up a number of Town Planning Schemes since the enforcement of the Town Planning Act in 1920.

Dandeli Township.

455. A comprehensive development plan for Dandeli township was prepared by a Special Committee assisted by the Town Planning Officer for an ultimate population of 50,000. Dandeli is a small town around which a large number of industries are coming up. The development plan provides for planned location of industries and development of residental areas with all the modern

amenities. The first phase of the plan was being implemented by the Dandeli Development Board.

456. No Town Planning Act was in force in the remaining areas during the year. Technical Assistance to the municipalities on request were given in preparing layouts for town extensions.

457. There are two City Improvement Trusts, Boards one for Bangalore and the other for Mysore. These Trusts Boards are responsible for planned development of these two cities and for effecting improvements. The Director of Town Planning extended expert advice and guidance in matters of planning.

458. There were a multitude of town planning acts, rules and regulations in force in the various parts of the State during the year, and the question of having a uniform Town Planning Act for the entire State was under consideration of Government.

(xiii) Local Development Works.

459. The basic idea of the Local Development Works was to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people for the Five-Year Plan through local schemes for the execution of which, they would contribute either in cash, kind (by supply of materials) or through voluntary labour. This Scheme was initiated by the Government of India in 1953-54.

460. Generally the following categories of works were undertaken under the Local Development Works programme :—

(i) Drinking water supply.
(ii) Permanent works for improvement of agriculture.
(iii) Permanent works for improvement of rural sanitation.
(iv) Village roads, including small bridges and culverts.
(v) Construction of and improvements to school or dispensary buildings.
(vi) Construction of godown for storage of goods provided the benefits accrue to the general public.
(vii) Other works like community halls, chavdi building, etc.

461. The above scheme was meant for the benefit of the people residing in rural areas, and for those who do not benefit by the Community Development Programme.

LOCAL ADMN.

462. The Government of India, which has sponsored the scheme, bear half the cost under the Local Development Works Programme and the other half is to be borne by the State Government and the public or Local Body.

463. During the year, the programme was limited to drinking water supply works only. For this purpose, the Government of India allotted a Central grant of Rs. 109 lakhs to the Mysore State. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs supplemented by the State Government grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was distributed among the districts for taking up drinking water supply works.

464. In order to maintain the tempo of the programme and to meet the felt needs of the people in regard to other categories of works, another scheme known as the "State Local Development Works Programme" was evolved on the pattern of the existing centrally sponsored Local Development Works Programme. Under this programme other categories of works (except drinking water works) were allowed to be undertaken. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was allotted to the districts for taking up works under this programme. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the works taken up under this programme was borne by the State Government and the other 50 per cent by the public and local body.

465. The minimum direct public contribution in respect of both the programmes was 12½ per cent of the total cost of a work.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

466. In Bangalore Division, there was decrease in the rainfall in Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary Districts when compared with previous years. The rainfall was less than the 35 years average in all the Districts except in Bangalore District, where it was reported to be normal. In Kolar District, the dry crops suffered while paddy crops under the tanks were good. In Chitradurga District, the crops condition was not good owing to insufficient rainfall in Parasuramapura and Dharampura hoblis of Challakere and Hiriyur taluks respectively. In Bellary District, the rainfall during the year was adequate except in Bellary City.

467. Prices of foodgrains tended to rise during the later part of the year in Mandya District. Due to unusual rains in Channarayapatna, Holenarasipur, Arkalgud, Alur and Hassan taluks of Hassan District, Giddaragi crop was affected. But the rains received were useful for the paddy crops in these taluks. Due to untimely rainfall standing crops were affected to some extent in parts of Shimoga District.

468. In Gulbarga Division the rainfall was less than the previous year. During the year Kharif crops were affected in the taluks of Manvi, Lingsugur, Sindhanur, Koppal, Kushtagi, Gangavathi and Yellapur of Raichur District. Suspension of Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,18,394 was ordered in 634 villages.

469. In Belgaum Division, the rainfall during July, 1959 was heavy. The continued rains of September, 1959 caused slight damage to the standing crops. However, there was a break in the rainfall from September 1959 which helped the growth of kharif crops. The condition of kharif crops in general was good in the paddy area and there were no remissions of Land Revenue.

470. In some villages of Sampagaon taluk of Belgaum District, sowing of kharif jowar was postponed due to incessant rains. The rains in August, September and October 1959, helped the raising of kharif crops and rabi sowings were made in time.

ADMN. OF LAND

471. In Dharwar District there were timely rains for sowing of paddy and other kharif crops except in some parts of Shirhatti, Nargund, Ron and Gadag taluks, where the rainfall was inadequate and unevenly distributed. The average annewari of kharif crops was about 6 annas in malnad areas and in dry tracts it ranged from 4 to 6 annas. In Bijapur District due to untimely rains the yield of rabi crops over the major portion of the district was much less and consequently half suspension of land revenue was granted in 282 villages in the District. In Dharwar District there were timely rains for sowing of paddy and other kharif crops. The average annewari of kharif crops was above 6 annas in malnad areas and 4 to 6 annas in dry tracts. In Karwar District there was heavy and incessant rainfall in the months of August and September causing damage to the freshly sown paddy fields bordering Kali river in Karwar Taluk, Gangavathi in Ankola Taluk, Aghanashini in Kumta Taluk, Sharavathi in Honawar Taluk and Venkatapur in Bhatkal Taluk.

Distress Relief

472. In Bangalore Division parts of Sira, Madhugiri, Pavagada and Koratagere Taluks of Tumkur District were affected due to adverse seasonal conditions, hence relief works were started in those affected taluks to alleviate distress and to afford labour to the persons in need of employment. In parts of Kolar District, scarcity of drinking water was felt during March 1960 and action was taken to overcome the difficulties by digging temporary wells in tank beds out of village panchayat's funds. Prompt measures were taken to alleviate the scarcity conditions by taking up relief works, when scarcity appeared in Hiriyur and Challakere Taluks. On account of unfavourable seasonal conditions in Bellary Taluk, Government sanctioned remission of assessment up to 75 per cent on dry lands in all the 102 villages of Bellary Taluk.

473. The seasonal conditions were reported to be good in all the districts of Mysore Division except in Mugur Hobli of T. Narasipur Taluk, which suffered for want of timely rains. A sum of Rs. 3,649—86 was spent towards improvement works which had deen taken up during the previous year in Mysore and Mandya Districts. In Chick-

mngalur, floods caused damage to lands and tanks. Suitable remedial action was taken. Due to failure of crops on account of inadequate rainfall, conditions akin to scarcity prevailed in taluks of Bailhongal, Parasgad, Gokak, Ramdurg, part of Chikodi, Raibag Mahal and Athani Taluk of Belgaum District. Full suspension of land revenue was granted in 121 villages. In Bijapur District a sum of Rs. 26,33,832 was spent on relief works and in Dharwar District a sum of Rs. 8,44,633 was spent on similar relief works.

474. Relief works were taken up in Raichur District also and Rs. 1,40 000 were spent towards construction of roads. A sum of Rs. 4,64,875—33 was also sanctioned by Government for fodder taccavi in Sindhanur taluk. In Gulbarga District five famine works were taken up for which a sum of Rs. 65,000 was sanctioned.

475. In Bangalore Division, out of the total extent of 82,381 acres and 30 guntas of assessed waste lands available for cultivation at the commencement of the year, an extent of 62, 318-01 acres was given out for cultivation as against 47,062-0,3 acres in the previous years. Assessed Waste Lands for Cultivation.

476. In Mysore Division, an extent of 24,344 acres and 4½ guntas of land was taken up for cultivation out of an extent of 3,14,526-09¼ acres of land available at the beginning of the year. There was an increase in the area under cultivation during the year.

477. In Gulbarga Division, an extent of 2,414 acres and 22 guntas of land was given for cultivation under Laoni Rules. An extent of 6,840 acres and 22 guntas of land was leased for cultivation during the year in Belgaum Division.

479. The number of darkhasts disposed of during the year in Bangalore and Mysore Divisions was 47,383 and 13,731 out of the total of 58,671 and 35,223 respectively. Darkhasts.

478. In Gulbarga Division out of 954 applications for the assignment of land on patta under the new Land Grant Rules, 761 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 193 at the end of the year.

480. In Belgaum Division, 3,564 darkhast applications were disposed of out of a total of 4,431.

ADMN. OF LAND

Area under occupation and area cropped.

481. An extent of 63.02,818 acres was under occupation during the year and the area cropped was 53, 80,706 acres. There has thus been a decrease in the area under occupation and increase in the area cropped when compared to that of the previous year in Bangalore Division. In the Mysore Division the total area under occupation during the year was 43,09,704 acres as against 41,45,701 acres and 9 guntas in the previous year showing a net increase of 1,73,150 acres. In Gulbarga Division, the total area under different crops was 55,70,688 acres and 39 guntas as against an area of 58,15,588 acres and 22 guntas in the previous year.

482. In Belgaum Division, an extent of 4,274 acres and 9 guntas of land was granted for cultivation.

483. *Tenancy Law Administration:*—In Bangalore Division there were 1,085 cases under the Tenancy Act pending at the beginning of the year and 1,522 cases were registered during the year. Out of these, 1,357 cases were disposed of.

484. In Mysore Division 3,459 tenancy cases were disposed of out of the total of 4,781 cases.

485. In Gulbarga Division, the total number of protected tenants and the area held by them was 1,01,348 and 15,54,210—26 acres respectively. The number of tenants who surrendered their rights and the area surrendered by them was 1,146 and 13,277—05 acres respectively.

486. In Belgaum Division, the number of suits under Tenancy Act instituted by tenants and landlords during the year were :—

	Granted	Rejected	Not decided
Instituted by tenants ...	972	565	595
Instituted by landlords ... during the year	5,547	1,320	1,289

Demand Collection and Balance of land Revenue

487. The total demand inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 1,22,99,787 in Bangalore Division, out of which a sum of Rs, 98,00,329

was accounted for under collection and remission. The percentage of collection to the total net recoverable demand during the year was 88·8. Out of a total sum of Rs. 11,68,513 outstanding as arrears at the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 61,43,212 including remission was collected during the year. The current demand under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,11,31,274. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 92,17,117 was collected during the year.

488. In Mysore Division, the total demand with arrears under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous, for the year was Rs. 1,02,30,244. A total sum of Rs. 80,94,149 was accounted for under collection, and Rs. 63,398 under remission and amounts written off, during the year.

489. In Gulbarga Division, a total of Rs. 73,51,197—48 was collected towards land revenue (including arrears) leaving a balance of Rs. 90,02,459-66. An amount of Rs. 13,82,201-50 was collected towards taccavi arrears leaving a balance of Rs. 1,00,03,251—93.

490. In Belgaum Division, the gross land revenue showed an increase from Rs. 1,12.87,485-71 in the previous year to Rs.1,13,00,115 during the year. An increase of Rs. 17,771— 58 was due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on building sites and also on the land of ex-inam villages. The amount of revenue put down for collection was Rs. 1,23,82,092-24 out of which an amount of Rs. 1,22,78,884-10 was collected.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

491. *Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages :*—Out of the 2,103 village ex-Inam Villages in the State, 883 were surveyed and settled up to the end of the year. Settlement was announced in respect of 137 (72) villages. Survey work was in progress in 302 of the unsurveyed villages in the several taluks of the State in different stages. The bulk of unsurveyed ex-Inam Villages are in Bangalore and Kolar Districts, and field work in the Bangalore District was almost completed.

492. The progress of field and Tapasani work done under this item is as follows :—

(*a*) *Original Measurement Work :*—Detailed Survey work was conducted in 105 (198) villages, comprising an

ADMN. OF LAND

extent of 36,017 acres and 38 guntas (4,849 acres and 15 guntas (involving 8,830 (12,724) blocks.

(*b*) *Original Classification* :—This work was done in 102 (197) villages, involving 9,290 (12,541) blocks with an area of 33,026 acres and 15 guntas (47,379 acres and 22 guntas).

(*c*) *Bandh Pahani:*—Boundary marks were erected in 9,410 (12,538) blocks, involved in 102 (197) villages.

(*d*) *Hissa Survey Work* :—Hissa Survey Work was conducted in 139 (84) villages, involving 11,580 (9,138) Hissas.

493. Survey and Settlement was introduced into 137 Inam Villages during the year. The Settlement work of Inam Villages was being attended to expeditiously in order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Inam Abolition Act.

Reclassification Work

494 Subsequent to the first revision Settlement Government decided to introduce the second revision Settlement in Old Mysore Area in 1953 and the work commenced in three taluks of Chitradurga District. The work was taken up on an intensive scale from 1957 in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur by pressing into service more staff. The revision work was first confined purely to reclassification in twelve taluks spread over Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

495. As there were repeated representations from the public for dealing with Phodi and Mutation records along with reclassification, Government directed that the maintenance work should be attended to along with reclassification.

496. *Business Statistics* :—Out of a total of 44,330 references, comprising 726 pending references and 43,604 received afresh during the year, 43,782 references were disposed of, leaving a balance of 598 references at the end of the year.

497. Out of a total of 602 petitions including the arrears of previous year, 555 petitions from private parties were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47 petitions. Nine hundred and sixty-four petitions relating to the supply of tippan, water source and other copies were disposed of during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,975-20 was realised as the fee for the issue of copies referred to above.

498. *Reclassification Barasath work including Maintenance work:*—Out of 4,795 villages, reclassification tapasani work under different items was completed in respect of 2,894 villages, leaving a balance of 1,901 villages at the end of the year.

Resettlement.

499. The system of Land Revenue Assessment was almost identical in the areas of Old Mysore, Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak Areas and Coorg with a few variations here and there. But so far as Madras was concerned, there was considerable Departure in the system itself. The unit of Settlement, according to previous procedure, was a taluk and the unit for determinations of assessment was a survey number. In Old Mysore, it was decided that the new assessment fixed during the revision should not exceed the assessment fixed at a previous settlement by more than 33 per cent for a taluk or a group of villages, 66 per cent for the village and 100 per cent for an individual holding. In Bombay Area the standard rate was determined at 1/16th of the gross yield per acre of principal and important crops in respect of dry, wet and garden lands. The rates were only the maximum and individual holdings were not to be assessed at this maximum rate but only on the intrinsic worth of the soil, water, class, distance from the village, etc., based on certain tables of calculation. After the Settlement rates were thus fixed up, the rates were revised once in 10 years, a surcharge being levied or a rebate allowed according to increase or decrease in prices.

500. In the Bombay Karnatak Area, there were eleven zones comprising 48 taluks and the work in respect of twenty-six taluks was completed and the Settlement report was submitted to Government.

Frontier Boundary Verification.

501. Two important works were taken up during the year. The first relate to the Inter-State Common Boundary joint verification work between Kangundi Estate, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh and Bangarpet Taluk of Kolar District, Mysore State. The operation involving 23 village groups of Andhra Pradesh and 30 villages on the side of Mysore State was completed. The progress achieved was, verification of 268 (A) Class Stones, 383 'B' Class Stones, with a total of 651 points and the remaining points were found to be correct and intact.

ADMN. OF LAND

502. The second operation relate to the jont verification between Punganur Taluk of Andhra Pradesh and Mulbagal-Srinivaspur border in Mysore State which involved 39 villages of Mysore State and 30 group villages of Andhra Pradesh. The work in respect of 9 villages in Mysore State covering a distance of 10 miles was completed at the end of the year.

Maintenance Work.

503. *Old Mysore Area.*—Maintenance work in Government villages spread over several taluks as also the reclassification, covering an area of 1,11,579-25 acres (73,367-60½ acres) under Land Records Phodi and other miscellaneous work, were attended to by the staff.

Bandh Pahani

504. Classification work was done in 22,429 (16,968) blocks with an area of 68,039-23 (53,365-17) acres in the several villages under Land Records Phodi work. Bandh pahani work was completed in 23,575 (16,657) blocks which have been newly phoded.

505. Besides Hudbust was shown in 5,981 (4,888) cases.

506. Maintenance work on field involved 11,645 (9,545) Land Records Phodi records, 66,228 (50,309) mutation Phodi and other miscellaneous cases during the year.

Decennial Revision of Potgi.

507. Decennial Revision of Potgi of twenty one cases relating to 2,376 villages were pending at the beginning of the year, 22 (10) cases pertaining to 2,943 (1,236) villages were received during the year thus making a total of 43 (32) cases of 5,319 (3,791) villages. Out of these, the work in respect of 16 (11) cases relating to 2,312 (1,415) villages was completed and the potgi Tarav Thaktas were sent to the Divisional Commissioners for sanction.

Biennial Revision of Potgi

508. Out of a total number of 8 (11) cases relating to 21 (50) villages, including the previous year's arrears, 5 (9) cases relating to 16 (34) villages were completed and sent for sanction leaving a balance of 1 (3) case relating to 2 (11) villages.

509. *Fixing of Pakka Potgi of Inam Villages.*—In all, 9 (12) cases relating to 31 (20) Inam Villages were received including previous year's cases, for fixing pakka potgi. Of these, 5 (9) cases relating to 15 (13) villages

were sent for sanction, leaving a balance of 3 (2) cases relating to 13 (5) villages.

Restoration of Mutation Cases.

510. Out of a total number of 8,986 mutation records received, inclusive of previous arrears, by the Record of Rights Durasthi Branch, 6,305 mutation cases have been restored leaving a balance of 2,681 cases at the end of March 1960. Besides 976 query records and 41 miscellaneous records have also been dealt with in the section. Sixty challenge cases and 356 petitions were also disposed of during the year.

Record of Rights.

511. The Record of Rights Scheme was introduced into all the Government and Settled Inam Villages in the State. The scheme was introduced into 139 (84) Inam Villages that were newly surveyed and settled. The staff posted for work measured 11,580 (9,138) Hissas involving 3,294 (2,354) survey numbers.

512. *Mutation cases involving measurement.*—The field staff posted for work in the several taluks had measured 1,07,346 (52,971) Hissas, in addition to the clearing of Dharkhast Phodi, alienation and acquisition records etc. during the year

Survey Training

513. Four hundred candidates were recruited during the year. Of them, 366 candidates attended the training classes at Bangalore and Tumkur Centres. All these passed-out candidates were appointed as Surveyors in the Department. Survey training was also imparted to fifteen I.A.S. Probationers during the year.

Preparation, Printing and Issue of Maps.

514. *English Maps.*—Twenty (15) Taluk and 2 (1) District maps were prepared and got duly printed. In addition 23 (21) taluk maps of both old Mysore and Integrated areas were prepared on litho transfer paper. Besides, a skeleton map of the present Mysore State exhibiting change of boundaries (since 1951) in various colours was prepared and supplied to the Director, National Atlas Organisation, Calcutta.

515. *Village and Post Consolidation Maps.*—Six hundred and eighty four maps of Government Villages, 125 maps of settled Inam villages and 155 post consolidation maps were prepared in Litho Press of the Department. Upto date corrections were incorporated in

ADMN. OF LAND

173 village maps. Thirty hand-drawn maps were also prepared for supply to the applicants.

516. *Work in Litho Press.*—During the year key maps of 633 villages and 43 taluks were printed, and in all 2,365 copies of taluk maps and 16,251 copies of village maps were printed in the Litho press of the Department.

517. *Issue and Stock of Maps.*—Twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty two (3,807) copies of State, District and Village maps costing Rs. 32,415-42 (Rs. 9,864,-42) were sold to the public and other Departments of Government.

518. In all, 5,87,311 (5,80,762) State, District, Taluk and Village maps costing Rs. 14,86,286-23 (Rs. 14,71,358) were in stock.

519. *Issue of Party Tippan Copies.*—Seven thousand one hundred and five (5,130) copies or extracts of survey records involved in 5,079 (4,514) villages were issued to the parties on payment and the amount so realised amounted to Rs. 20,476 (19,277). For Departmental use extracts of survey records in respect of 27,642 (17,162) survey numbers comprised in 7,325 (5,167) villages were supplied to several offices.

CHAPTER V.—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Production

520. ***Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties of seeds and setting up of Seed Farms :—*** The use of improved seed is one of the most important recommended practices for increasing the crop yields as improved varieties give better yields on account of increased production, capacity, resistance to drought and disease, timely maturity, etc., of the seed and it was planned to cover the entire area within the stipulated period covering one-fourth of total area with improved seeds every year. There was a total of 51 farms as against 56 allotted for the Second Plan period. Out of them 48 farms were under crops and remaining three were under different stages of reclamation. The area sown during khariff and rabi season was 1,070 and 259 acres respectively.

521. ***Distribution of fertilizers.***—The demand for fertilizers has been on the increase year after year as a result of intensive propaganda particularly under Rabi and Khariff Campaigns. A total quantity of 37,815 tons of fertilizers was allotted by the Government of India.

522. The distribution of fertilisers was made mainly through co-operative societies in accordance with the accepted policy of Government. A quantity of 23,500 tons of Superphosphate was allocated to the State.

523. ***Manufacture and distribution of urban compost*** :—Composting of all wastes collected in local board institutions with a population of 5,000 and above and having sanitary services was organised on an intensive scale.

524. The total number of towns preparing compost at the end of the year was 211 with a population of 37,36,423 and a quantity of 2,51,100 tons of compost from town refuse including 7,465 tons from other resources was prepared in the State as against 2,14,135 tons distributed. A sum of Rs. 1,06,519 was spent as subsidy to the ryots for meeting the transport charges at Rs. 2 per ton of compost. Loans were also granted to the deserving municipalities to enable them to purchase transport vehicles.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

525. *Procurement and Distribution of green manure seeds.*—Popularisation of green manuring in the areas particularly with assured supply of water was taken up to improve the general fertility of the soil. Sunhemp and sesbania and other seeds and large quantities of glyricidia cuttings as well as seedlings were procured and supplied.

526. *Supply of electrical and diesel oil engine pumpsets etc.*,—In order to help the ryots having irrigation wells, 187 diesel oil and electrical pumpsets were issued on hire-purchase system which benefitted an area of 935 acres.

527. *Plant Protection.*—The primary purpose of the scheme was to effectively check and prevent attack of pests and diseases to crops by timely treatment provided by the technical staff of the Department. Provision was made for the supply of insecticides free of cost to the tune of Rs. 93,220 in case of large scale outbreak of pests and diseases. The departmental equipment was strengthened by adding equipment to the tune of Rs. 1,25,000. Dusters and sprayers to the tune of Rs. 3,72,800 were supplied at 50 per cent of the cost to the cultivators for taking immediate measures in case any pest was noticed. Under this scheme an area of one lakh acres affected by pests and diseases was treated with the assistance of the Departmental Staff.

528. *Japanese method of Paddy Cultivation.*—The adoption of Japanese method of paddy cultivation for increasing the production of rice was intensively taken up in the paddy growing areas. Technical advices and materials like improved seeds, fertilizers, weeders were supplied to the cultivators. An area of 4,86,390 acres was brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation in various Districts of the State.

529. *Development of Local* Manurial *Resources in villages.*—The scheme for development of local manurial resources was meant for organising individual ryots in the rural parts for larger and better utilisation of the agricultural, cattle and human wastes and organising ways for compost making; development of local manurial resources by growing suitable *gliricidia* and *pongamia*; and utilisation of compost production. The programme under

this scheme is to select progressive and intelligent village leaders in each village and give them training in improved methods of making compost and developing local manurial resources. The programme is concentrated on rural areas in the selected Community Development, National Extension Services Blocks. The programme of work was continued in 27 blocks.

530. *Construction of Irrigation Wells.*—With a view to increasing the area under irrigation particularly in scarcity areas, financial assistance by way of loans and subsidy was extended to the cultivators to enable them to sink the irrigation wells. The amount of subsidy payable per well was Rs. 250 and loans were also extended in deserving cases not exceeding Rs. 750 per well. One thousand and twelve wells were completed benefitting 2,024 acres of land.

531. *Tractor and Bulldozer services.*—The 40 tractors and 40 bulldozers of the Department were hired out to cultivators with a view to help them in cultivation of fallow lands as well as reclamation of waste lands. Eighteen new tractors were also supplied to agriculturists on hire purchase system. There was much demand for tractor service throughout the State. Tractors ploughed 6,282 acres and bulldozers reclaimed 1,068 acres of land.

532. *Land reclamation by manual labour.*—The financial assistance by way of subsidy was given to the cultivators for land reclamation by manual labour in Coorg and other malnad districts where it was not possible to reclaim the lands by bulldozers. Subsidy at 25 per cent of the total estimated cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per acre was allowed to the cultivators as financial assistance under this scheme.

533 *Rabi and Khariff Camaigns.*—The Rabi and Khariff Campaigns launched to improve the production of important food crops like paddy, jowar, wheat, etc., were continued and intensified to achieve the target of 13.51 lakhs acres. Intensive steps were taken to advise the ryots to adopt improved agricultural practices in respect of each crop, using improved treated seeds, fertilizers etc.

534. It is revealed from the assessment of results carried out that the production has increased to the extent

of 7 per cent over the last three years average in respect of khariff production and 12 per cent in respect of rabi.

535. *Extension of power lines for lift irrigation.*— The scheme envisages the drawing up of power lines to extend supply of power to run irrigation pumpsets and is operated by the Mysore State Electricity Board. This not only helps the farmers to increase the areas under irrigation but also ensures timely and adequate supply of water for irrigation making them independent of vagaries of rains and thus helps them raise two crops in a year. The number of sets serviced is 2,037.

536. *Supply of Iron and Steel.*—The Department continued to procure and arrange for distribution of iron and steel for agricultural purposes, during the year. The total quantity of 29,256 tons of iron and steel was also allotted by the Government of India.

General.

537. As a result of the implementation of the several schemes coming under Grow More Food Campaign, a total production of 91,000 tons of additional food grains was achieved exclusive of the Major and Minor Irrigation programmes executed by the Public Works Department.

(ii) Food Supplies.

538. The activities of the Food Supplies Department during the year 1959-60 were directed mainly towards the procurement of rice at rates fixed by Government, so as to stabilise the prices.

539. The Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order promulgated in January 1959 was in force during the early part of the year, but the main operative portions of the Order requiring the licensed millers and dealers to sell to Government at controlled rates, 50 per cent of the stocks of rice purchased, acquired or held by them were repealed by amendments issued during the year.

540. A major change of food policy during the year was the decision of the State Government, in consonance with the All India Policy, not to procure paddy, rice during the Harvest of 1960.

541. As regards the "*Modus operandi*" of procurement, special arrangements were made in the case of Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts. Under the

"Package deal" entered into with the mill owners of these districts the millowners concerned agreed to deliver to Government the lumpsum quota for the district. As against the target of 10,00,000 pallas of paddy fixed for procurement, the following quantities of paddy and rice were procured till the end of March 1960 :—

Paddy	...	4,35,000 pallas
Rice	..	11,800 pallas

542. *Other Control Orders relating to Paddy/Rice.*— The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957 promulgated by the Government of India continued to be in force during the year.

543. Permits were issued to export 58 tons of rice during the year for personal consumption outside the State. The limit of 10,000 bags per mensem for the export of rice products outside the State was enhanced to 20,000 bags per month and permits were issued for the enhanced quota by the Director of Food Supplies.

544. The Mysore Food Grains Movement Control Order, 1957 continued to be in force during the year.

545. The Mysore Food Grains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order continued to be in force till November 1959.

546. The total number of licenses issued under this Order to end of March 1960 was 8,208.

547. The Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959 continued to be in force till November 1959.

548. *Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder.*—The Government of India notified 22nd April 1959 as the date from which the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation Act, 1958) would come into force in the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The object under the Act is to afford full scope for development of the hand pounding Industry and to encourage the establishment of Co-operative Societies and to give all reasonable facilities to them for their proper functioning.

549. During the year 3,069 Rice Mills were functioning in the State, of which 2,517 were of huller type, 462 of sheller type and 90 of the combined huller-sheller type.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

550. *Price Stabililisation Scheme-Distribution of Rice.*—The Government of India did not supply rice during the year. The entire stock of paddy procured under the 1958 Voluntary Procurement Scheme (except for about 4,200 pallas of deteriorated paddy in Coorg District) was got hulled and the resultant rice supplied to the fair price depots in order to arrest the rise in the prices of food grains. Arrangements were also made for hulling and transporting to the fair price depots the paddy and rice procured under the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959.

Fair Price Depots.

551. There were 734 fair price depots functioning in the State.

552. *Distribution of wheat and wheat products.*—Wheat was supplied by the Government of India through their Central storage depots in the various centres of the State and arrangements were made to distribute the wheat to bonafide consumers through co-operative societies and fair price shops. The Central Government storage depot at Mysore was taken over by the State Government in October 1959.

553. The Inter-Zonal Wheat Movemeut Control Order, 1957 promulgated by the Government of India as amended to allow unrestricted export of maida, rawa, and soji from Northern wheat Zone to States in the Southern Zone, was in force during the year.

554. The Wheat (South Zone Export Control) Order, 1958 and the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958 continued to be in force in the State during the year.

555. On 27th July 1959, the Government of India issued the Sugar Movement Control Order,1959, prohibiting the movement of sugar outside the State without a permit issued by the Chief Director or Deputy Director in the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspathi, Ministry of Food and Agriculture or by any officer of the Central Government authorised in this behalf.

556. Distribution of sugar was made during the year through fair price depots, co-operative societies and authorised dealers at the rates fixed by the Director of Food

Supplies and the Deputy Commissioners of the districts concerned.

557. *Skimmed Milk Powder.*—The entire quota of 378 tons of milk powder supplied by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi to the State was distributed throughout the State through the fair price depots, co-operative societies, etc., at a uniform retail selling price of 65 nP. per pound.

Local Audit Objection.

558. The audit objections in respect of old Mysore State amounted to Rs. 29,41,124 and a fresh demand of Rs. 81,826 was booked during the year making a total of Rs. 3,02,21,950. Objections to the extent of Rs. 4,33,856 were cleared during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 25,89,094 at the end of the year.

559. In the integrated areas of Belgaum and North Kanara Districts a total sum of Rs. 74,842 and Rs. 1,72.846 were outstanding at the end of the year.

560. A major change in the Food Policy during the year was the decision not to procure paddy/rice during the harvest of 1960. Another feature was the taking over of the distribution arrangements in respect of wheat supplied by the Central Government and sugar in the State.

(iii) Civil Supplies

Textiles.

561. The following Control Orders of the Government of India relating to the Textiles were under the Administration of the Civil Supplies Department during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948.
2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.
3. The Textile (Production by powerloom) Control Order, 1956.

562. The unauthorised powerlooms working on cotton yarn (under the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948) and non-cotton yarn [under the Textiles (Production by powerlooms) Control Order, 1956] were regularised by the Department.

563. The work relating to the compilation of retail and wholesale prices of certain selected varieties of Textiles

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

from several centres in the State was attended to as per instructions of the Government of India every month and statements were furnished to the Government of India.

Cement.

564. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1957 continued to be in force during the year. As against the allotment of 2,20,500 tons of cement the Government of India enhanced the allotment to 2,52,964 tons.

565. The permit system for distribution of cement to the public was removed.

566. There were 466 cement stockists in the State at the close of the year.

Cotton.

567. The Cotton Control Order, 1955 continued to be in force. The Controller of Civil Supplies was the Cotton Licensing Authority for Mysore State in respect of B and C class Licenses during the year.

568. The total number of cotton licences issued, licences cancelled and renewed were 1,206, 130 and 1,010, respectively, during the year.

Infant Food.

569. In view of the easy supply position of Infant Foods like Horlicks, Ovaltine, etc., no control was introduced on them during the year.

570. The quota holders and stockists of Iron and Steel and scrap were checked by the Departmental staff for detecting misuse.

571. Periodical reports were also obtained regarding the availability and the prices of some of the essential commodities like yarn, tyres, kerosene, etc.

Finance.

572. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 40,688 and Rs. 60,737 respectively.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Weather and Crop Condition

573. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1959 to March 1960) for the State was 1189.8 m. m. While the average actual rainfall for the State was 1477.4 m.m. Excessive rainfall was registered, during this period in most parts of the State. In Bangalore, Kolar Tumkur and Bijapur Districts rainfall was in slight deficit while in Mandya, Chitaldrug, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Dharwar Districts, rainfall was in slight excess over the normal rainfall. In other Districts of the State an excessive rainfall over the normal was registered. In Coorg, South Kanara, North Kanara and in Chickmagalur Districts. Annual district-wise mean rainfall registered respectively were 3861.6 m.m. 5073.9 m.m. 3587.2 m.m. and 2649.5 m.m. While the normal rainfall for these districts were respectively 2702.7 m.m. 3870.8 m.m. 2714.3 m.m. and 1890.7 m.m. South Kanara District registered the highest annual districtwise mean rainfall for the State with 5073.9 m. m. whereas Bijapur registered the lowest annual district-wise mean rainfall with 504.5 m.m.

574. Practically there was no rainfall in any of the Districts of the State upto the month of April 1959 and there was rainfall, to some extent, during April, 1959-May 1959. However, rainfall was excessive in almost all the parts of the State during the month of June 1959 on the whole, it may be said that the rainfall was normal and was well distributed over the whole State. General feature of rainfall was that towards the end of September 1959 a few places in the State received rain.

575. Hemavathi, Tungabhadra and Malaprabha Rivers were in floods during June-July period and certain cases of damages done to crops were also reported. Floods due to heavy rains in North Kanara District, during July 1959, was also reported. Harihar Taluk of Chitaldrug District was also affected, to a certain extent, by the floods

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING.

of Tungabhadra which occured during the period from 24th July 1959 to 26th July 1959. Anyhow, no loss either to life or property was reported from these flood stricken areas.

576. Regarding the general conditions of the Crops, the Sowing and Transplantation of important crops like paddy, jowar, sugarcane, ragi etc., were undertaken at proper times though in some cases this process was held up for want of timely rains. Standing crops were normal inspite of reported cases of attacks by pests and diseases. Some crops like paddy, cotton, jowar, sugarcane were also affected due to untimely rains. Reported that paddy was affected by pests late in June, 1959, in Bangalore District. In June, 1959 as the rainfall was heavy and was in excess over the normal rainfall, from Bangalore District it was reported that about 50 per cent of potatoe crops was destroyed. In Coorg Distict also, due to heavy rains, during the month of August 1959, ragi and cordamom crops were affected. During the month of May, 1959, crops situated near Nallies of Bhatkal Petha were damaged due to the on rush of salt water in the fields and also due to heavy rains. During the month of June, 1959 chillies plants and late sown paddy crops were damaged in Hirekerur Taluk of Dharwar District due to excessive Rains. But for these, in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya, the standing crops were very good during June, 1959, while in other Districts it was fair. Under the review period. Sugarcane in Mandya was good and the crusing of surgarcane was in good progress. A very few cases of attacks on sugarcan were reported. In Bangalore Division during the early stages, crops were withering for want of adequate rains. Rabi, jowar was affected by 'Honi' disease in Hiriyur Village of Chitradurg District during June, 1959.

577. Water supply was Sufficient in almost all the Taluks of the State except for a few of the cases. Fodder was also available to the cattle, general health of which, during the year was quite satisfactory.

	District	No. of rain-gange Station excluding I. M. D. obsy Stations)	Normal Rainfall	Actual Averag Rainfall	Departure from Normal
1	Bangalore ...	30	777·3	754·8	— 22·5
2	Kolar ...	37	720·9	681·1	— 39·8
3	Tumur ...	46	668·7	631 9	— 36·8
4	Mysore ...	33	757.5	921 6	+ 164·1
5	Mandya ...	18	687·9	701·2	+ 13·3
6	Hassan ...	27	1015 2	1297.2	+ 282·0
7	Shimoga ...	28	1461·0	2209·3	+ 748·3
8	Chickmagalur ...	24	1890·7	2649 5	+ 758·8
9	Chitaldrug ...	25	568·8	577·5	+ 10·7
10	Bellary ...	12	571 7	575 3	+ 3·6
11	Bidar ...	8	857·0	1058 0	+ 201·0
12	Gulburga ...	9	717·7	789.5	+ 70·8
13	Raichur ...	13	578·3	524 9	— 54·4
14	South Kannra	8	3870·8	5073·9	+ 1203·1
15	Coorg ...	21	2702·7	3861·6	+ 1158·9
16	Dharwar ...	16	684·4	732·4	+ 48·0
17	North Kanara ...	9	2714·4	3587·2	+ 872·8
18	Bijapur ...	11	569 9	504·5	— 65 4
19	Belgaum ...	9	791·7	940·4	+ 148·7
	State ...	379	1189·8	1477·4	+ 287·6

(ii) Agriculture

578. The climatic conditions were not favourable and consequently, crop yield was badly affected in some parts of the State during the year.

579. In Bangalore Division, rains were not timely and properly distributed during different seasons. Due to partial failure of rains, the cultivation of dry and wet land crops was badly affected. In the Mysore Division, in Shimoga District there was heavy and prolonged rain during June and July and continued drought during growth season. In Chikmagalur District, due to heavy rains, at the time of harvest of ragi and jola, the ryots did not get the expected yields. The yield of paddy was normal while that of ragi was below normal. In Coorg District, blossom showers were favourable for all plantation crops and also for the paddy crop. Dry crops like ragi and horsegram were a failure in certain areas. In South Kanara, rainfall was fairly well distributed. In Dharwar Division due to heavy showers the seedlings of paddy crop on the river banks and on the coastal regions of North Kanara District were washed away due to heavy floods. In other parts of the Division, the seasonal conditions were rather favourable for paddy. In the Raichur Division, the rains were unfavourable although the premonsoon rains set in right in time for khariff sowings. The rains

AGRI., FOREST, OC-OPN. & MARKETING

received late in October adversely affected the harvests of khariff and rabi crops were not satisfactory. Due to failure of crops, collection of revenue in certain parts was suspended.

General Condition.

580. Though the yields were affected to some extent, it was fairly compensated by the higher prices of commodities. Agricultural labour was available in all places except during peak periods when wages went up. There was scarcity of labour in plantation areas, as also round about urban and industrial suburbs. The prices of all commodities showed an upward trend during the year. The rise in prices by the end of the year was of the order of about 15 to 25 per cent. Even during the harvest season, there was no fall in prices. There was adequate supply of all commodities in the markets except sugar which was controlled.

581. The 44 research stations and farms (exclusive of seed farms) continued to function during the year. In addition, research work was also conducted by the four research divisions of the Department *viz.*, (1) Botany (2) Chemistry, (3) Entomology and (4) Plant Pathology.

582. The results of research work were transmitted to the Farmers through the Extension wing of the Department. The four Agricultural Divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwar and Raichur were each under a Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture under whom the 20 District Agricultural Officers of the State worked. The Agricultural Extension activities in the N.E.S. areas were looked after by the Agricultural Extension Officers at the block level and the non-National Extension Services by Agricultural Demonstrators at the taluk level.

583. The nine special schemes for the development of cash crops *viz.*, (1) Cashew, (2) Arecanut, (3) Cocoanut, (4) Pepper, (5) Cardamom, (6) Sugarcane, (7) Cotton, (8) Oilseeds and (9) Fruits continued to serve more effectively.

Agricultural Education.

584. There were two Agricultural Colleges, one at Hebbal and another at Dharwar. Apart from this there were five Agricultural Schools *viz.*, (1) R.K. Shala, Anekal, (2) Agricultural School, Somanahalli, (3) Agricultural School, Arbhavi, (4) Agricultural School, Kumta and

(5) Agricultural School, Devihosur. The Agricultural School, Bagalkot was converted into a Gramasevaks' Training Centre. There were five Gramasevaks' Training Centres during the year, one each at Mandya, Kudige, Dharwar, Gangawati and Bagalkot.

585. During the year, 13 officers were deputed to foreign countries for higher specialised training. The work of training farmers in improved methods of tobacco cultivation was taken up. Training was given to 24 cultivators and 58 Gramasevaks in Belgaum District. Besides, training of farmers in Bee-keeping was also in progress.

586. Construction work of the hostel buildings at Hebbal and Dharwar was also in progress during the year.

587. A number of schemes were being operated for conducting investigations relating to the cause of various pests and diseases which affect the production and to evolve uitable control measures. The Research programme of all the Farms had been reoriented in order to suit the problems facing the farmers. The major achievements during the year were the evolving of high yielding strains of paddy and ragi.

Agriculture Research Information and Statistics.

588. The Agricultural information unit and the Artist Section conducted several exhibitions and gave wide publicity to the various aspects of Agricultural Development and brought out guide books in connection with Ragi and Khariff Campaigns.

589. This was the 4th year of the Second Plan. In order to meet the demands of both Research and Developmental aspects of agriculture, the number of schemes formulated during the year was 145 with a provision of Rs. 114·067 lakhs.

Plan Progress

590. In addition to emphasis being given to Food Production Schemes, special emphasis was also given for the development of commercial crops like cotton, cashew, pepper, cardamom, sugarcane, oilseeds, cocoanut, arecanut and fruits. Comprehensive development schemes had been launched with a view to increase the production of the commercial crops in the State.

591. It was envisaged to increase the area under cotton to 29,50,000 acres with an estimated production of

Cotton.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

6,11,916 bales. However, due to adverse seasonal conditions, want of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act, non-availability of water supply under Tungabhadra project for want of field channels, the area under cotton came down to 25,50,000 acres with an yield of 4,00,000 Bales.

Cashewnut.

592. It was aimed at bringing in an additional area of 20,000 acres under cashewnut cultivation. But the area actually brought under cashewnut was 15,092 acres. An amount of Rs. 1,27,095 was disbursed to growers as loan, both in cash and kind.

Pepper

593. An area of about 1,138 acres was brought under pepper cultivation during the year. Four nurseries were established for the purpose of producing rooted cuttings and 1,24,000 cuttings were distributed to growers. A sum of Rs. 13,920 was granted as loans to farmers.

Cardamom

594. An additional area of 500 acres was brought under Cardamom cultivation. Five nurseries were maintained with the aim of producing one lakh seedlings in each. Out of Rs. 50,000 provided for loans, only 15,000 was utilised by the nurseries.

Sugarcane

595. The targetted achievement of increasing the yield to 27 tons per acre was reached.

Oilseeds

596. During the year, the total production of oilseeds was 6,30,000 tons as against the target of 6,23,270 tons *i.e.*, an additional production of 1,13,110 tons was achieved during the year.

Arecanut

597. An additional area of 600 acres was brought under arecanut during the year and 5,50,000 quality seedlings were distributed during the year.

Cocoanut

598. The target for the distribution of 67,605 seedlings was reached, thus bringing the total number of seedlings distributed to 1,74,898 upto end of the year.

Fruits

599. To promote fruit production in the State a scheme was launched during 1956. The total achievements made upto end of 1959-60 were (i) 2,200 acres under new orchards and (ii) 9,200 under rejuvenation of old orchards. A sum of Rs. 2,26,986 was advanced to farmers out of the provision of Rs. 2,52,000 made for the year. In Dharwar district, 40 acres under grapes and 56 acres under Basrai Banana were cultivated during the year.

Manures and Fertilizers.

600. In Bangalore Division both organic and artificial manures were increasingly used by the ryots as a result of departmental efforts. Preparation of compost from town-waste and night soil was taken up in all Municipalities and subsidy was granted by the Government. On account of the inadequacy of cattle manure application of green manure by growing perennial green manure plants like Glyricidia was popularised.

601. In Mysore Division, the ryots have realised the importance of chemical manures and its application was steadily increasing. Farm yard compost and green manures were extensively used.

602. In Dharwar Division, the additional production as a result of the use of fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, area, ammonium sulphate nitrate, super phosphate and manure mixture, was estimated at 8,630 tons. Application of fertilizers was advocated to the ryots as per the recommendation of the State fertilizers workshop in respect of irrigated crop and also of irrigated areas having assured rainfall of 30 inches or above.

603. As regards compost production and distribution, wide propaganda and demonstrations were carried out. A special compost week was organised in Dharwar district during October and in that period 4,242 compost pits were dug to produce 10,605 tons of compost valued at Rs 53,000. About 1,05,640 tons of rural compost and 55,742 tons of urban compost were prepared during the year.

604. In Raichur Division application of farm yard manure, and green leaf manure was generally practiced. The use of chemical fertilizers has become very popular. Especially khariff and rabi campaigns gave impetus to the use of fertilizers for the rainfed crops.

605. Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation was very popular in all the Divisions. Large tracts of land were brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

Double Cropping

606. To tide over the scarcity of food, the ryots were induced to take up a second crop wherever facilities existed or that purpose. Short duration and better yield varieties were advised.

AGRI., FOREST. CO-OPN. & MARKETING

Rice

607. The research on rice was being carried out at :—

Agricultural Research Station, Nagenahalli :— Is intended to serve the Cauvery Channel area of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. All new introductions were being successfully grown in the above areas.

608. *Agricultural Research Station, Mangalore* :— Is intended to serve the paddy-growing areas of coastal tracts of South Kanara. Under the Japanese method though the seedlings were planted late, higher yield up to 20 to 25 per cent was obtained and there was no delay in flowering in comparison with the local method of early transplanting.

609. *Agricultural Research Station, Mugad* :—Is intended to serve the drilled tracts of Malnad regions of Mysore State *i.e.*, Western parts of Dharwar and Belgaum districts, North Eastern parts of Kanara districts, parts of Shimoga and Chickmagalur districts in all to the extent of 5 lakhs of acres where the rainfall varies from 30 to 50 inches and where paddy is being grown by drilled sowing and with the aid of rainfall.

610. As a result of research work done since its inception, 11 improved strains suited to different land levels and rainfall conditions have so far been envolved.

611. *Agricultural Research Station, Sirsi* :—Is intended to serve the Malnad up-ghat areas of North Kanara where rice is grown under high elevation often in terraced fields with heavy rainfall of over 60 inches. It serves the heavy rainfall areas of about 60,000 acres spread over Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Supa taluks.

612. *Agricultural Research Station, Ponnampet, (Coorg)* :—Is intended to serve the hilly tracts of Malnad areas in Coorg District. Two selections one from Kiribiliya and another from Mambiliya were popular in the area.

613. *Agricultural Research Station, Kumta* :—Which is expected to serve the below ghat areas of North Kanara and cater to the needs of Karwar, Kumta, Ankola, Honnawar and Bhatkal taluks.

614. *Agricultural Research Station, Ankola* :— Is intended to serve the coastal salt land belts of North Kanara district. The breeding work was in progress during the year.

615. At the Agricultural Research Station, Hebbal, Bangalore, the work of evolving summer paddy varieties for tank fed tracts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur was in progress.

Agricultural Chemistry.

616. Research was conducted on problems of Agricultural interest with a view to find out improved methods of applying fertilizers and combating crop failures.

617. The total expenditure incurred during the year on Second Plan under, (i) Development of Commercial crops and Horticulture, (ii) Agricultural Education, (iii) Research information, (iv) other Schemes and (v) Soil Conservation amounted to Rs. 72·829 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 114·067.

(iii) FOREST

Forest Area.

618. The Forest area of the State was 13,572·77 (13,573.74) square miles at the end of the year. Out of this, 12,087·59 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 1,485·18 square miles in charge of the Revenue Department.

Protection of Forests.

619. Protection of Forests mainly consisted of prevention of smuggling of timber, sandalwood and other forest produce and of prevention of damage to teak, sandalwood and other valuable species in the forests from fire and animals.

Timber Smuggling Prevention.

620. The special mobile unit consisting of the Forest and Police staff employed in Shimoga circle detected 213 cases, of which 118 were settled departmentally leaving a balance of 95 cases at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 61,833-51 nP was realised by way of compensation and value of timber invloved in the cases.

Spike Diseases.

621. Spike disease continued to cause heavy damage to sandal trees. Incidence of this disease was noticed during the year in certain parts of Coorg, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Investigation about this disease is one of the main items of research at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore which is now a Government of India regional Research Centre in the South.

622. Sandalwood trees affected by spike and containing heartwood were uprooted and burnt. Such of the trees as were carrying the disease but containing heartwood were

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

uprooted and removed to the Sandal Kotis. Three Killer solution was applied in a few cases to prevent the spread of disease in North Coorg District.

Animal Pests.

623. As usual occasional damage to nurseries and young plantations was caused by bisons, sambars, pigs, wild elephants, wild bears and monkeys.

624. No attack by fungus was reported during the year.

Silviculture:

625. Various types of silvicultural systems were practised in the State mostly in conformity with the prescriptions of the Working Plan and Working Scheme, *viz.*, (*a*) Selection, (*b*) Selection-cum-improvement, (*c*) Improvement (*d*) Coppice with standard and clear felling.

Exploitation:

626. The exploitation of timber, firewood and bamboos was generally done in accordance with the prescriptions of working plans or approved synopsis. Areas coming under submersion under the river valley projects of irrigation and power were taken up for exploitation in preference to other areas. Sandal, dead and overmatured trees were extracted departmentally. The exploitation of minor forest produce was allowed to be done by private agency, as usual.

Exploitation by Government Agency.

Major Forest Produce.

627. *Timber* :—The timber was extracted from the coupes and plantation areas through the agency of logging contractors who did the felling or marked trees, converted the felled trees into logs, poles and sleepers and delivered them (prepared materials) at the sanctioned or prescribed rates at the prescribed sale depots for meeting the demands of the public as well as the Railways, Government Departments and other indentors.

628. Special Sleeper contracts were also given in Kanara Northern and Eastern divisions, in order to meet ever increasing demand of the Indian Railways. The material that remained after extraction of the depot specification was sold by public auction on the basis of sharing the sale proceeds with the contractors on fixed percentages in lieu of wages for extraction. Timber yielding trees outside the State or the Reserved Forests were extracted from the lands, granted by the Revenue Department, for cultivation.

629. The details of materials so harvested during the year are furnished below :—

Timber harvested		*Timber disposed*	
Teak	13,59,075 Cft.	Teak	8,13,156 Cft.
Non-Teak	35,93,888 Cft.	Non-Teak	19,52,232 Cft.
Teak Poles	1,12,367 Nos.	Teak Poles	91,053 Nos.
Other Poles	9,500 Nos.	Non-Teak Poles	10,350 Nos.
Sleepers	6,42,303 Nos.	Sleepers	6,36,451 Nos.
Teak Ballies	8,329 Nos.	Teak Ballies	nil

Firewood and Charcoal.

(ii) *Firewood and Charcoal* :—The total collections of firewood and charcoal during the year were :—

1. Shimoga Circle ... 31,546 tons of fuel and 18,421 tons or 5,52,643 bags of charcoal.
2. Belgaum Circle ... 1,296 tons of firewood.
3. Coorg Circle ... 706 lorry loads firewood and 2,450 bags of charcoal.

Bamboos.

630. Bamboos both *Bambusa arundinacea* or the big bamboo and *Dendracalamus strictus* or the small bamboo were extracted departmentally and supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, by the Fuel Supply Division, Bhadravathi.

631. For augmentation and maintenance of steady supply of bamboos to meet the growing demands of the Mysore Paper Mills, a Bamboo Sub-Division under the Fuel Supply Division was formed which started functioning during the year.

Sandalwood.

632. The exploitation of Sandalwood was confined to dead, mature and spiked (disease) sandal trees and all trees yielding heartwood in the submersion and irrigable areas of river valley projects.

633. The revenue realised by the sale of sandalwood in retail and auction sales and through the Agents was Rs. 21,25,757-91 and the amount realised at the provisional rate of Rs. 3,750 per ton, from the Sandal Oil Factories was Rs. 76,71,000—00.

Other Minor Forest Produce.

634. Three thousand two hundred and fortyfive pounds of Prosopis juliflora seeds (including 2,000 lbs. collected during the year) were disposed off by Bellary Division.

Exploitation by Private Agency.

Timber.

635. (*a*) *Major Forest Produces* :—The right of removal of standing timbers by the matchwood and plywood companies

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

from the several concession areas at negotiated rates was allowed as usual.

636. The total quantities of timber collected and removed by the several purchasers, free grantees and right and privilege holders during the year were :—

By Purchasers	...	... 56,45,247 Cft.
Free Grantees	...	... 66,840 Cft.
Right and Privilege Holders		... 2,40,092 Cft.

637. Considerable quantities of firewood, charcoal and bamboos were also removed during the year, by the purchasers, free grantees and the right and privilege holders.

638. (*b*) *Minor Forest Produce* :—The cane blocks of North Coorg Division were leased for a sum of Rs. 8,000 and in South Kanara Division the right to collect them from the Reserved Forest was leased out to contractors except some portions of which were proposed to be allotted to basket makers' co-operative societies.

639. The right to collect and remove the canes in Shimoga Division particularly in Agumbe Range was continued in favour of the Rattan and other allied Arts and Craftsman Co-operative Society, Agumbe, during the year.

640. *Other Minor Forest Produce* :—The right of collection of various items of minor forest produce in Government forests, Government unoccupied lands, etc., was sold either annually or biennially or on permits. The important items of the minor forest produce sold were honey, bees-wax, myrobalams, sheegekai, tumri leaves, thangadi and kakke bark seeds and leaves of *pangamia glabra*, catechu, fruits of *capparis mooni* (lutikai), etc.

641. The total revenue realised on account of the removal of the minor forest produce was Rs. 15,93,495—21.

Free Grazing

642. Free grazing of cattle in forests which was in vogue in old Mysore State except in Bellary Division was extended throughout the State during the year.

Forest Industries.

643. The Government industrial undertakings namely, the Government Central Wood Working and Furniture Workshops, Tumkur, Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravathi, Government Saw Mills at Shimoga, Dandeli, Joida, Alnavar and Kirwatti (private Mills working for Government), Murkal in Coorg District, Integrated Wood Industries, Shimoga, Wood Seasoning

Kiln, Dandeli, Wood Preservation Plant at Dandeli, Creosote Treatment Plant at Hunsur in Mysore District and other industries dependent on the Department for raw materials namely, the Mysore Commercial Union, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works. Bhadravathi, The Mysore Paper Mills (P) Ltd., Bhadravathi, Mysore Match Company Ltd., Shimoga, Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga, Rattan and other allied Arts Craftsman Co-operative Society, Agumbe, Hunsur Plywood Works, Hunsur, The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Ferro-Manganese Factory, Chip Board Plant, at Dandeli, Hindumata Industries Ltd., Hubli etc., functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Development Schemes.

644. With a view to achieving all round Forest Development in general and to conserve the Forest wealth in particular, Development Schemes costing Rs. 50.80 lakhs were drawn up for implementation during the year. The schemes covered were mostly afforestation Schemes envisaging raising of plantations of teak, matchwood, cashew, fuel and other miscellaneous species, besides rehabilitating the degraded forests with suitable fuel species. Under the Soil Conservation Scheme, the areas subjected to soilerosion were improved by Soil Improvement work.

Wild Life Preservation.

645. The Game Sanctuaries at Bandipur, Nagarhole and Dandeli were improved by way of construction of roads, trackmetalling the road etc.

646. The Department bestowed considerable attention to the protection and preservation of wild fauna. In addition to general protection, the Venugopal Wild Life Park (310 sq. mls) of which the Bandipur Game Sanctuary is the SANCTUM SANCTORUM, the Jauger Valley Wild Life Park, the Nagarhole Game Sanctuary (110 sq. mls), the Dandeli Sanctuary (80 sq. mls), the Ranganthittoo Bird Sanctuary (188 sq. mls) and the several Tiger Preserves were maintained and improved.

Wild Life Week.

647. As in previous years the Wild Life Week was celebrated all over the State. Illustrated literature, explaining the importance of Wild Life for maintaining the balance of nature and the need for the preservation of Wild Life, was distributed to the public. Radio talks and lectures were also arranged to the students of various educational institutions and the public. At all the lectures

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

and the meetings the sacred oath prescribed by the Government of India was taken.

648. (*a*) *Sagre Inam Forests*:—Sagre Inam Forest of 950 acres continued to be managed by the Department.

Management of Inam and Private Forests.

(*b*) *Biligiri Rangan Temple Forests*:—This forest with an area of 35.375 sq. miles continued to be under the management of the Department. A quantity of 4,999 Cft. of timber was collected, of which 4,805 Cft. was carted to the Depots for sales. The total revenue realised from the forest during the year was Rs. 45,540-70.

Action had been taken to declare these forests as State Forests.

(*c*) *Kalasa Inam Forests*:—The Inam forest of Kaleswaraswamy Temple in Chickmagalur Division comprising an area of 6,769 acres and 30 guntas continued to be under the management of the Department. Sandalwood was extracted from this Forest.

Elephants.

649. The total number of elephants including calves on the roll at the close of the year was 109.

Exhibitions.

650. The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, the District and Taluk Exhibitions and was also represented at the World Agricultural Fair at New Delhi.

Vanamahotsava.

651. As in previous years, the Department participated in the celebration of Vanamahotsava at the District, Taluk and Hobli levels. Several lakhs of seedlings of teak and other species like Eucalyptus, casuarina, neem, mango, sissoo, tamarind, jack. etc., were supplied to the public, local bodies and Government Departments.

652. Lectures on the planting of trees and increasing the forest wealth of the nation were delivered by the officers of the Forest, Revenue and other Departments.

Welfare activities of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes.

653. (i) As in previous years, deserving people of Bhatkal, Honnavar and part of Kumta Taluk, majority of whom belong to Backward Classes, who use the powdered pith of palms as food, were granted talipalms from forests, free of cost.

(ii) The removal of Matti bark and other indigenous tanning material free of cost and canes and bamboos at concessional rates as well as free of cost, was allowed to the Rohits of Kanara Eastern Division, for use in cottage industries.

(iii) An area of 305.78 sq. mls. of forests out of the Reserved Forests in the Kanara Western Division has been set aside exclusively for the exercise of privileges and a further area of 3·96 sq. mls. of forest area in Bhatkal Range has been set apart for rotational cultivation, for promoting the welfare of these poor people.

(iv) Removal of Matti bark by the Fishermen and Harijans at a concessional rate of six naye paise per maund of 40 lbs. was allowed in Kanara Western Division, in addition to the removal of Harda by Rohits free of cost.

(v) In return for the services rendered in planting and tending operations, Agri-Silvi cultivation by the villagers was allowed in the plantation areas cleared of tree growth and regenerated with teak and the ragi and other crops harvested in the area were allowed to be removed free of cost.

(vi) In order to encourage the co-operatives for the amelioration of forest labour, the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies were allotted certain forest works in addition to the coupes and regeneration areas which they purchased on the tenders. The societies which purchased the coupes and regeneration areas were allowed time for payment of the purchase value on realisation of proceeds of the sales of timber derived from the coupes.

(vii) The lands granted to Backward Class people on Agri-Silvi system during the previous year in Dharwar Division were continued in their possession. The question of giving the lands to the occupants themselves on their willingness to pay a rent of Rupees two per acre according to the decision of the Government was being taken up and pursued.

(viii) Free removal of timber and bamboos was permitted from the forests in Bhadravathi Division to the members of the Scheduled classes for construction of their houses.

(ix) The Tribal School run at Kalhalla in South Coorg Division for the benefit of the children of the tribal people was continued during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,045. Free mid-day meals, slates and books, clothes etc., were provided to the children of the school.

(x) 17 Kunibi colonies consisting of 120 families (339 males and 317 females) continued in Sagar Division. As

Kunibi Settlement.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

usual these Kunbi settlers continued to render service in the execution of the various forest operations in the Division.

Finance.

654. The revenue for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 6,45,22,819 (Rs. 5,67,93,912). The increase in revenue during the year was under all heads including the recovery of the old outstandings and also due to better prices realised. The exploitation of timber for sale departmentally in the depots and for supply to the other Government departments such as the Railways, the Defence services, the Public Works Department, the Industrial Concerns, was on the increase every year.

655. The total expenditure under all heads for the year amounted to Rs. 2,53,11,871 (Rs. 2,04,43,373). The net revenue surplus for the year was Rs. 3,92,11,008 (Rs. 3.63,50,359).

656. The common Forest Act for the New Mysore State was compiled and was under the consideration of Government.

657. There was an ever increasing flow of applications for release of lands from the State Forests in spite of the fact that several lakhs of acres of assessed and unassessed waste lands were available outside the reserves. Release of Forest lands for cultivation is opposed to the general principle of soil and moisture conservation especially in view of the forest area being as low as 2 percent in some maidan areas and 34 per cent in Malnad as against the minimum requirement of 20 percent in Maidan and 60 per cent in Malnad areas, according to the National Forest Policy of the Government of India.

(iv) Co-operation

(1st July 1959 to 30th June 1960)

658. The Co-operative Movement in the State has recorded a steady progress during the year. The Co-operatives met the credit requirements of agriculturists and others playing their part in raising the tempo of agricultural production.

659. The Co-operatives have entered the Community Development and national extension service blocks and are

playing a very prominent roll in the dispensation of agricultural finance and educating the members in the spirit of Co-operation. The achievements of the Co-operative societies are great and one can be certain that they will have a bigger role to play in the Third Five Year Plan period also. The State partnership by way of contribution to the share capital of societies at different levels has strengthened the movement in the State and has infused new vigour into them.

660. The following statement shows the progress of the Co-operative Societies:—

	Particulars		As on 30-6-1959	As on 30-6-1960
			Rs.	Rs.
			(in lakhs)	
1	Number of Societies	...	12,949	13,936
2	Number of Members	...	20·21	21·36
3	Paid-up share capital	...	1,156·06	1,343·00
4	Deposits	...	1,641·14	1,859·00
5	Borrowings—			
	(i) Government	...	2,994·28	2,968
	(ii) Central Institutions	..	2,994·28	2,968·25
	(iii) Other sources	...	536·21	1,334·83
6	Reserve and other funds	...	541·48	581·00
7	Total working capital	...	7,143·19	7,790·00
8	Loans issued	...	6,322·61	6,874·00
9	Loans recovered	...	5,269·28	5,969·00
10	Loans outstanding	...	4,495·75	5,052·00
11	Overdue loans	...	577·35	835·00
12	Profits	...	111·62	138·20
13	Losses	...	17·94	30·50

661. The membership has increased by 1·15 lakhs as against 1·06 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in share capital is 187 lakhs and under deposits 217 lakhs. The net profits earned by all the Societies were Rs. 107·70 lakhs as compared to Rs. 93·68 lakhs in the previous year.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN & MARKETING

662. The following is the break up of the Co-operative Societies functioning in the State.

Type of Society	Number	Membership	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
			(Rupees in thousands.)	
I. All societies ...	13,936	21,64,871	8,46,054	6,90,995
II Credit societies ...	10,245	15 89,353	6,85,206	6,59,449
(A) Short-term ...	10,186	14,98,599	6,10,792	64,31,220
(1) State Apex Bank ...	1	131	1,15,795	1,21,395
(2) Central Bank ...	23	84 427	2,12,162	2,80,266
(3) Primary Credit Societies ...	10,112	14,64,045	2 82,835	2,41,459
(a) Agricultural ...	8,017	10 61,000	1,75,067	1,20,281
(b) Grain Banks ...	1,041	76 035	3,172	731
(c) Non-Agricultural ...	1,052	3,31,000	1 04,596	1,20,447
(B) Long-term— ...	109	90,760	74,413	16,329
(1) Central Land Mortgage Bank ...	1	99	88,417	8 239
(2) Primary Land Mortgage Banks	10-	90,661	35,996	8,090
III. Non-Credit Societies ...	3,683	5,75,518	1 60,849	31,546

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

663. The paid up share capital of the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore increased from Rs. 65·62 lakhs to Rs. 102·56 lakhs registering an increase of 56·3 per cent. Similarly the working capital had shown an increase by 88·7 per cent. The loan advances to Central Banks, the recoveries thereof and the net profits earned during the year were all on the increase.

664. The Bank advanced Rs. 1,213·95 lakhs as against Rs. 982·60 lakhs in the previous year. Similarly the recoveries of loans amounted to Rs. 1,084·02 lakhs as against Rs. 742·77 lakhs during the previous year. The Bank is continuing to play its important role in the Scheme of integrated agricultural credit.

665. *District Central Co-operative Banks.*—The total number of district central co-operative banks including the four industrial co-operative banks was 23 (23). The central banks worked satisfactorily during the year.

666. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—At the end of the year there were 8,017 Agricultural Credit Societies, consisting of large and small sized societies and the newly organised service co-operative societies. Their membership was 10·54 lakhs as against 9·37 lakhs at the end of 30th June 1959. Dharwar District continued to have the largest number of these Agricultural societies, namely 700 while Coorg had the lowest number, 190.

667. The number of Grain Banks at the end of the year reduced itself to 1,041 as against 1,092 at the beginning of the year. As in the previous years, Gulbarga, Raichur and Coorg Districts had 92.3 percent of these banks situated in them.

Grain Banks.

668. *Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.*—There were 1,062 non-agricultural credit societies at the end of June 1960, compared to 1,066 in the previous year.

Long Term Credit Structure.

(*a*) ***The Myrore Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bangalore.***—This Bank was the apex financing institution for long term loans in the State. The bank continued to help agriculturists by issuing long term loans for redemption of prior debts as well as land improvement purposes through the Primary Land Mortgage Societies. The Bank floated debentures to raise finances, which the Government of Mysore guaranteed and the Government also lent Rs. 35 lakhs by way of interim accommodation.

669. The paid up share capital and reserve funds of the Bank amounted to Rs. 36·73 lakhs and Rs. 10·17 lakhs respectively as compared to Rs. 33·36 lakhs and Rs. 7·81 lakhs at the end of June 1960.

Co-operative Marketing.

670. At the end of the year there were 234 Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies in the State including 229 of previous year.

671. Food grains, cotton, oil seeds and other miscellaneous items such as coffee seeds, sugar, textile goods, iron and cement remain to be the important commodities sold through these societies.

672. ***The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bangalore.***—This apex society acts as the pivot of marketing finance in the State. The society had 284 marketing societies and other societies as members on its rolls including the Government of Mysore as its member. At the close of the year, the society had a paid up share capital of Rs. 2·67 lakhs with reserve and other funds amounting to 1·18 lakhs. It borrowed Rs. 1·87 lakhs of which Rs. 0·7 lakhs, were from Government.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

673. The main activity of the society has been the procurement and distribution of mostly the controlled commodities like coffee, sugar, rice, wheat, milk powder, and camphor etc. Recently the society took over the entire work of procurement and distribution of iron, steel and chemical fertilisers to the entire State which work was being done by the Agriculture Department hitherto.

674. *The Mysore State Arecanut Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Shimoga*:—This society which was registered during the year 1957-58, has opened two inter-state sales emporia at Madras and Bombay and it conducted sales of arecanut collected from the areca marketing societies during the year.

675. *The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Shimoga*:—This is the premier arecanut marketing co-operative society in the State. A good proportion of the areca business of Shimoga market has been taken over by the society.

676. *Sirsi Totgars Co operative Sale Society Ltd., Sirsi*—This society is one of the biggest marketing societies in the State. Garden produce like arecanut, pepper and cardamom were marketed by the society.

Sugar Factories

677. The statement gives the particulars of the total number of Co-operative Sugar Factories functioning in the State :—

Particulars	As on 30—6—1959	As on 30—6—1960
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Number of Factories	4	4
Number of Factories in Production ...	1	2
Number of Producer Members ...	5,378	6,590
Number of non-Producer Members ...	5,398	...
(a) Individuals (b) Co-operative Societies	2,378	2,101
Share Capital—		
(a) Producers	23 66	28 03
(b) Others	9.57	11.31
(c) Government	40 00	40 00
Reserve and other Funds	4.64	4.61
Borrowings.—		
(a) Government	27 49	18.16
(b) State Bank of India other financing agencies.	139 20	152.03
(c) Others	16.57	33.17
Production of Sugar.—	(in Tons)	
(a) Cane crushed	68,100	1,11,074
(b) Sugar produced	4,540	12 329
(c) Value of sugar	26.69	1 160

678. The classification and the number of farming societies, at the end of 30th June 1960, in the four divisions of the State were :—

Co-operative Farming Societies.

Division	Better Farming	Joint Farming	Collective Farming	Tenant Farming	Total
Bangalore	3	3	10	1	17
Mysore	2	3	15	13	33
Belgaum	27	9	6	34	76
Gulbarga	5	...	2	4	11
Total	37	15	33	52	137

679. Of the land brought under cultivation 2,316 acres were irrigated and 16,166 acres were unirrigated lands, 15,643 acres (gross area) were under crops of which 11,421 acres were under food grains and 4,222 acres were under commercial crops like cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops.

680. The working Group on Co-operative farming constituted by the Government of India recommended to improve the working of co-operative farming societies, starting of Pilot Projects in all the districts of the State and grant of financial assistance to these societies during the Third Five Year Plan Period. Pilot Projects were to be formed in the course of the year, at selected places in the State, which envisages the establishment of good working farming societies.

681. The statement shows the working of the irrigation societies in the State at the end of the last two years. Irrigation Societies.

Particulars	30—6—1959	30—6—1960
Number of Socities	35	36
Number of Members	1,772	1,629
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Paid up share capital	3.39	2.51
Reserve and other funds	0.41	0.86
Barrowings	8.40	8.79
Working Capital	12.20	11.66

682. The societies commanded a land area of 7,880 acres as against 8,965 acres at the end of the previous year. The lift irrigation societies were helping the members to

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

realise better yield from their lands, and the need to depend upon the rains for supply of water was minimised. The Government had been helping these societies by way of loans, for purchase of machinery, etc.

Milk Supply Co-operatives.

683. There were 67 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies functioning during the year. The position of milk unions had not improved. The number of unions remained four with 239 members with Rs. 12,000 as share capital. Attempts were made to improve the working of these milk societies by giving proper technical and fiancial assistance during the year.

684. The basic problems involved in dairy development were (1) to increase milk production at least three times the present level; (2) to arrange for collection, transport processing and distribution of milk on scientific lines; (3) to enforce and ensure high standards and quality and hygiene at all stages; and (4) to convert the unmarketable surplus milk into profitable by-products and thus prevent spoilage and loss.

Consumers' Co-operatives

685. There were 381 consumer co-operatives as against 379 at the end of the previous year, with a total working capital of Rs. 61,99,000, composed mainly of share capital, reserves and other funds rather than borrowings.

686. One hundred and seventy seven societies made a profit of Rs. 4·85 lakhs while eighty seven societies suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 0·87 lakhs, 177 societies neither made profits nor losses.

A. Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Industrial Societies.

687. (*1*) ***Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.***—There were 578 (557) primary weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 88,120 (88,523). The paid up share capital and working capital of these societies were Rs. 24,34,000 (29,24,000) and Rs. 1,15,81,000 (Rs. 1,79,14,000) respectively.

688. There were 102 sales depots, 4 pattern making factories and 53 dye houses owned by these primary societies.

(*2*) ***State Weaver's Co-operative Societies.***—The number of State societies remained at six, including the Mysore State Silk Marketing Society Ltd., Bangalore.

(*i*) *The Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.*—The society had a membership of 39 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2·14 lakhs. It had borrowed Rs. 13·96 lakhs of which Rs. 13·66 lakhs were from Government. The working capital of this society was Rs. 17·05 lakhs. It effected a total sales of Rs. 2.20 lakhs and made profits to the extent of Rs. 0·50 lakhs.

(*ii*) *The Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.*—The society had a membership of 114 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.93 lakhs including a share capital contribution of Rs. 0.19 lakhs from Government. The borrowings amounted to Rs. 25·38 lakhs of which Rs. 21·38 lakhs were from Government. The working capital of the society amounted to Rs. 27·50 lakhs. The sales effected by the society during the year amounted to Rs. 3·84 lakhs.

(*iii*) *The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weauers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.*—The society had a membership of 362 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 3,79,000 and working capital amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs. During the year it made purchases amounting to Rs. 8,76,000 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 11,95,000. There were 42 sales depots all over the State selling the products of the society.

(*iv*) *The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.*—The membership of this society on 30th June 1960 was 828, with paid up share capital of Rs. 0·89 lakhs. The working capital amounted to Rs. 2·70 lakhs. Rs. 8·34 lakhs worth of products were sold by the society during the year 1959-60. The society is well established and owns 2,628 silk handlooms. It is doing very useful work.

(*iv*) *The Mysore State Powerloom Silk Manufacturers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.*—This society had a membership of 662 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1·93 lakhs. The working capital of the society amounted to Rs. 2·27 lakhs. The society purchased raw materials valued at Rs. 6·40 lakhs and sold finished goods worth Rs. 7·11 lakhs during the year.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

(*vi*) *The Mysore Silk Marketing Society Ltd, Bangalore.*—The society had a membership of 391 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0·60 lakhs. It had borrowed Rs. 8·40 lakhs, from Government. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 9·25 lakhs. The society made a profit of Rs. 0·15 lakhs during the year.

689. Raw silk producers, silk merchants and silk consumers like throwers and weavers constitute its membership. The society has established business connections with all the principal silk consuming centres in the country and the sales of silk effected by it in the year amounted to Rs. 77 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operatives

690. There were 945 societies at the end of the year. The membership of all these societies was 1,32,094 comprising of 619 societies and 1,31,475 individuals and others. The paid up capital amounted to Rs. 51·83 lakhs consisting of Rs. 10·92 lakhs from Government, Rs. 13·92 lakhs from societies and Rs. 26·99 lakhs from others. The reserves and other funds amounted to Rs. 19·58 lakhs. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 99·75 lakhs. The total working capital was Rs. 171·16 lakhs.

691. The small scale and cottage industries taken up by these societies are, oil ghana, leather industry, soap industry, ambar charaka, hand pounding of rice, smithy and carpentry, silk twisting, beedi making, brass and tin works, bricks and tile making, manufacture of musical instruments and so on.

Co-operative Housing

692. The Co-operative housing societies in Mysore continued to have a satisfactory position during the year. On 30th June 1960 there were 329 primary housing societies and one housing corporation, the latter being located in Bangalore. The primary societies constructed 3,579 (3,331) independent houses valued at Rs. 1,48,63,000 (Rs. 1,57,51,000). They also built 174 tenements valued at Rs. 3,89,000. The corporation built 427 independent houses as against 716 houses in the previous year, valued at Rs. 1,75,85,000. The work of the housing societies continued to be satisfactory particularly in Gulbarga Division.

Miscellaneous Type of Co-operative Societies.

693. Non-Credit Societies.—There were 191 agricultural non-credit societies and 274 non-agricultural

non-credit societies in the State. The types of societies which comprise of these groups are the crop protection societies, land improvement societies, better living societies, health societies, education societies and so on.

694. The Statement shows the working of the Non-Credit Societies :—

Particulars		Agricultural Societies	Non-agricultural Sociaties
1 Number of Societies	...	191	274
2 Number of members	...	6,259	32,755
		(Rs. in thousands)	
3 Paid up share capital	...	451	1,029
4 Reserve and other funds	...	670	1,011
5 Borrowings	...	409	2,103
6 Working capital	...	1,630	4,073
7 Profits	...	89	205
8 Losses	...	31	67

Co-operative Training and Education

695. There were three Junior Officers' Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar which imparted training to 480 candidates per year. In addition to this there was a Junior School for Auditors situated at Bangalore which imparted training to 100 candidates per year. During the year 225 Departmental candidates and 274 Institutional candidates underwent training in these schools.

696. As far as the scheme of training of non-officials is concerned, it may be stated the scheme was under implementation in 7 districts and during the year 135 office bearers, 963 managing committee members, 1,968 members and 759 non-members were trained. An expenditure of Rs. 3·89 lakhs was incurred.

(v) Marketing.

General

697. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agricultural population.

698. There were sixtyseven (67) regulated markets in the State at the end of the year, out of which sixty were functioning during the year.

Administration of Agricultural Markets Acts.

699. (*a*) Agricultural Produce Markets Acts :—The following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were administered during the year :—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and rules thereunder.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No....

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and rules thereunder.

3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act (1830 Fasli) and rules thereunder.

4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act 1933 and rules thereunder.

Income and Expenditure.

700. The total income derived and expenditure incurred by the several regulated markets in the State during the year were Rs. 26,27,960 (Rs. 20,22,671) and Rs. 19,18,380 (Rs. 11,51,090) respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,09,580 (Rs. 8,71,400).

Arrivals of Commodities into Regulated Markets.

701. The estimated value of agricultural produce regulated during the year was about 220 crores of which the marketable surplus was about Rs. 132 crores. Out of this marketable surplus about 86 crores worth of commodities were sold through Regulated Markets. The increase in arrivals was mostly due to bringing up more agricultural produce into the market by the Agriculturists who were given all the necessary facilities to market their produce in the Regulated Markets by introducing open auction system, ensuring correct weighment and measurement and prompt payment and by regulating the market charges. The regulation of market charges has benefited the agriculturists to an extent of 25 percent in the market charges. During the year the monetary benefit realised by the agriculturist-seller amounted to Rs. 2,13,00,000 (Rs. 1,87,50,000.)

702. (*b*) *Weights and Measures Acts*:—The following five different weights and Measures Acts continued to be in force in different regions of the new State of Mysore:—

1. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act 1902.
2. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932.
3. The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act 1956.
4. The Madras Weights and Measures Act 1948.
5. The Coorg Weights and Measures Act 1931.

During the year 3,91,621 (4,75,780) weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,10,200 (Rs. 1,42,578) was collected as testing and stamping fees.

703. The Central Weights and Measures Laboratory at Bangalore is equipped with the primary, secondary and

working standards and started the stamping of new Metric Weights manufactured by firms with effect from 3rd August 1959, and 5,190 Metric weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,549 was realised as testing fee during the year.

704. (c) *The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act* : —(i) *Eggs*: —The total number of eggs graded in the State both under compulsory and voluntary basis and their value during the year was :—

	1958-59	*1959-60*
	Rs.	Rs.
Number of Hen eggs graded ...	5,68,522	5,62,124
Value ...	77,487	84,433
Number of Duck eggs graded ...	15,572	15,428
Value ...	1,681	1,670

(ii) Oranges :—The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, continued to grade oranges during the year in addition to eggs.

(iii) The Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore continued to grade flue cured Virginia tobacco as per Agmark specifications at their grading station at Whitefield.

705. The total quantity graded and their approximate value during the year were 20,33,662 lbs. (4,02,154 lbs.) and Rs. 14,92,642 (Rs. 1,53,187), respectively.

706. Warehouses: There were (3) State Warehouses and 3(2) Central Warehouses functioning during the year. Warehouses

707. The Warehouses provided not only scientific storage facilities to the agriculturists but also helped them to market their produce at a better price, when the market was favourable to them. They also helped to raise credits on the produce stored in Warehouses at a reasonable rate of interest.

708. The policy of granting financial assistance by way of loans to agricultural produce market committees in the State to meet the initial cost as well as the cost of developmental works such as requisition of lands, formation of market yards, construction of office buildings, and provision of amenities such as auction platforms, cattle sheds, rest houses, water supply, cattle troughs, electrification, etc., was continued by the Government. Financial Assistance to the Regulated Markets by the State.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

709. Loans amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 were sanctioned to 20 markets under the Plan programme as against Rs. 2,00,000 during the previous year.

710. *Progress of Plan Scheme*:—The four schemes taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period were :—

1. Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.

2. Scheme for the expansion of Marketing Department (Survey and Research Scheme)

3. Scheme for the Development of Regulated Markets.

4. Scheme for grading.

711. 1. *Integrated Scheme for improvement of Marketing Intelligence*:—The Integrated Scheme for the Improvement of Market Intelligence was based on the recommendations of the Agricultural prices enquiry committee which were taken up for implemention during 1957-58, and continued during 1959—60 also.

7.12 This scheme envisages the dissemination of market news and intelligence through the Regional Radio Stations of Dharwar and Bangalore. During the year market news and market intelligence in respect of 45 commodities as prevailed in 36 different markets in the State were obtained daily through telegrams and disseminated through the Radio as against 31 commodities and 31 markets during the previous year.

713. 2. *Scheme for Survey and Research*:—This scheme envisages the publication of Survey reports and bringing upto date the old reports on the marketing of agricultural and livestock commodities and making them available to the public. The surveys so far conducted have proved to be a source of vital and authentic information not only to Central and State Governments, but also to the Public.

714. 3. *Development of Regulated Markets*:—In order to give financial assistance to the Regulated Markets for acquisition of land required for establishment and development of Market Yards so as to provide the necessary amenities such as, auction platforms, rest houses, cattle sheds, water

supply etc., during the year a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was given in the form of loans to twenty markets as against Rs. 2,00,00 given to six markets, during the previous year.

715. 4. *Grading* :—The Scheme for establishment of four grading stations in the State to grade and mark butter, ghee and edible oils at a total cost of Rs. 84,000 for the plan period, sanctioned in the year 1958-59, was continued during the year. This scheme envisages the grading of butter, ghee and edible oils to ensure better price to the producer and quality to the consumer.

716. The export of Primary agricultural commodities like onions, chillies, raw cotton and oil seeds is an integral part of the scheme of co-operative marketing designed to help the actual producers to obtain premium prices and also to clear the glut in the market. Export

717. The Export of certain agricultural commodities were licensed freely within the quota allotted for trade and co-operative institutions during the year.

718. *Training in Agricultural Marketing.*—The Government of India have sponsored a scheme to impart training to the Officers and equip them with the necessary theoritical and practical knowledgeof the various aspects of Marketing. Under the scheme two officers of the Marketing Department had been deputed to Nagpur for training, arranged by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Nagpur.

719. The agriculturist-seller was being posted with day to day market information such as rates, arrivals, sales etc., previling in various markets through Radio, newepapers and departmental bulletins, daily, weekly and monthly, under the market intelligence scheme.

720. The need for providing godowns facilities to the agriculturists was keenly felt with a view to avert the glut in the market during the peak season which adversely affects the prices. To stabilise prices, and to ensure better prices to the producer, the storage facilities were being provided by opening Warehouses at some of the important assembling centres. At the end of the year three central and nine State wherehouses were functioning.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

721. The correct weighment and measurement work was being attended to only by the licensed or appointed weighment and measurers in all the Regulated Markets in the State and duly controlled and supervised by the staff of the Market Committee, thereby ensuring correct weighment and measurement not only to the Agriculturists but also to the buyers and the consumers.

CHAPTER VII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI-NARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

General.

722. As livestock play a dominant role in the agrarian economy of the Country and the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore, the policy of the Department mainly continued as heretofore to plan and organise, the different animal Husbandry activities of the State which may be classified broadly under breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

723. Animal Husbandry practices vary vastly in the five integrated Karnatak areas. In order to introduce uniformity, emphasis was being laid to provide Veterinary aid on a greater scale in the areas transferred from the erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras States while in the rest, greater attention was being bestowed on Livestock improvement work.

Veterinary Institutions.

724. At the commencement of the year, there were 434 Veterinary Institutions including those opened and merged by the National Extension Service authorities. At the close of the year there were 486 veterinary institutions including those under the control of the National Extension Service authorities comprising of 26 hospitals, 163 stationary and one touring taluk dispensaries and 285 stationary and 11 touring rural dispensaries.

Contagious Diseases.

725. ***Rinderpest.***—The State was free from Rinderpest disease during the year.

726. ***Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.***—The incidence of this disease was rather heavy in Hassan, Dharwar, Coorg, and Belgaum districts. About 2,824 (3,288) villages were affected in which 9,471 (11,294) bovines and 22,889 (232) others were protected.

727. ***Anthrax.***—Tumkur and Kolar were the most affected districts. Three hundred and sixty (423) villages were infected in which 778 (1,159) bovines and 1,437 (1,265) other animals were inoculated.

728. ***Blackquarter.***—Three thousand eighty six (3,340) villages reported the incidence of Blackquarter disease. Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan districts

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

reported the largest number. To control these 7,50,110 (6,69,790) bovines were inoculated.

729. *Sheep Pox.*—One hundred and seventynine (268) villages were affected by Sheep-pox disease, the largest number coming from Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya and Chitradurga districts. To control these, 58,920 (98,450) vaccinations were done.

730. *Poultry Diseases.*—The prevalance of Ranikhet was reported from 899 villages and fowlpox was reported from 36 villages. To control their spread 8,67,008 and 9,028 birds respectively were protected against the diseases.

731. The statement below shows the details of mortality from several contagious diseases during the year :—

Diseases	1959—60	1958—59
Blackquarter	6,941	7,647
Sheep pox	635	1,322
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia ...	9,584	11,164
Anthrax	1,719	2,094

Cattle Fairs.

732. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year, 205 (199) Cattle Fairs were held, where 11,40,809 (8,51,951) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered. Temporary dispensaries were opened for providing veterinary aid to the cattle gathered at the fairs.

Slaughter houses Inspections.

733. Ninety two municipalities availed themselves of the services of the local Veterinary staff for the ante-mortem inspection of livestock before slaughter and inspection of meat in the existing slaughter houses.

Gosamvardhana Celeberations.

734. With the object of providing an interest among the private breeders to rear good livestock, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated during the winter months of the year throughout the State.

Foreign Training.

735. Two officials who were deputed to U. S. A. and two to Australia under T. C. M. and Colombo Plans respectively returned to the State after their training. The one who was studying M.R.C.V.S. at London also returned after the completion of the course. A veterinary Assistant Surgeon who was deputed to France for training in Veterinary Surgery continued his studies during the year.

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES

(ii) Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore

736. The institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the required biological products for the control of epizootic diseases in the State and for supply to the several places outside the State.

Sheep and Goat disease Investigation.

737. Sixtythree post-mortems were conducted on sheep and goats while 643 blood and tissue smears and 807 faecal samples were examined, during the year. Among sheep of Dharwar, Bellary and Chitradurga districts, incidence of Haemonchosis frequently associated with anteroteseaemia resulting in heavy mortality was very high.

Parasitolgy Section.

738. The nine centres established for controlling liver flukes with the financial assistance of the Government of India continued during the year. A total of 1,65,715 animals were dosed besides castrations of 1,527 animals and treating 782 for non-contagious diseases.

Biolcgical products.

739. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 59,845 doses and 51,595 of all biologicals. During the year 42,83,725 (40,72,610) doses and 16,52,155 (2,10,970) c.c. were prepared. Out of these, 41,72,815 (42,08,599) doses, 16,57,772 (2,03,925) c.c. were used.

740. The following were the biological products prepared and issued from the Serum Institute, Bangalore :— 1. H. S. Vaccine ; 2. H. S. Serum ; 3. B. Q. Vaccine ; 4. B. Q. Serum ; 5. Anthrax Serum ; 6. Anthrax Saporium vaccine; 7. Ranikhet Disease Vaccine; 8. Sheep pox Vaccine. 9. Fowl pox Vaccine; 10. Goat pox Vaccine ; 11. R. P. Serum ; 12 R. P. Goat Virus ; 13. Anti Rabic Vaccine and 14. Normal Saline.

741. The total receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the year were Rs. 5,96,545-45 (Rs. 5,61,342-34) and Rs. 2,76,242-66 (Rs. 2,62,099-40) respectively, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 3,20,302-79 (Rs. 1,99,242-94)

Amrithmahal

742. The strength in the four economic farms at the beginning of the year was 1917 (1,870). The year closed with 1,766 (1,917) animals.

743. *Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme :*—The scheme was implemented 24 years ago to encourage private breeders of Amrithmahal Cattle. There were 14 (14)

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

private breeders with a stock of 2,408 (2,207). During the year there were 411 (381) births and 131 (123) deaths. At the close of the year there were 2,688 (2,518) animals.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

744. There were 1,139 (1,149) heads of cattle at Basur and Ajjampur farms and the year closed with 1,101 (1,139), heads of cattle. Forty (45) bulls were supplied during the year for breeding purposes.

745. On an average 29 (25) cows were in milk which yielded 24,761 1/2 (24,978½) lbs of milk which accounted for a receipt of Rs. 4,669-29 (Rs. 4,689-80).

746. The total receipts from all sources including the subvention for bulls sold and distributed amounted to Rs. 1,07,746-(Rs. 66,068-87), whereas the cash receipts were Rs. 13,816-64 (Rs. 36,952-87). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,19,828-30 (Rs. 82,895-52).

Combined sheep and cattle farm, Kurikuppi.

747. There were 231 (217) heads of Hallikar cattle and 47 (88) Murrah buffaloes and 494 (439) sheep in the Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi at the end of the year.

Cattle cum Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad

748. At the close of the year there were 434 Murrah buffalow bulls, 391 sheep and 214 poultry in the cattle cum sheep breeding farm.

749. The receipts and expenditure of the farm was Rs. 21,000 (16,000) and Rs. 1,58,453-77 (Rs. 78,890) respectively.

Government Dairy Farm, Kudige.

750. From the animals of Government Dairy Farm, Kudige, 1,36,186½ (1,08,222½) lbs. of milk was produced.

751. The total receipts of the farm for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 29,568-90 (Rs. 35, 861-85) against an expenditure of Rs. 89,855-25 (Rs. 96,508-52.)

Second Five Year Development Plan Schemes.

752. Under the Second Five Year Plan, several schemes were drawn up with the object of improving the live-stock wealth of the State. Among them were :—

(1) *Veterinary College* :—Construction of various buildings required for the Veterinary College was in various stages of progress. A Pre-Professional Course and a Second Year B. V. Sc., Class were started with 78 and 55 students respectively, and 81 were admitted to the first year course during the year.

(2) *Key Village Scheme:*—Under the Key Village Scheme, three Key Village Blocks at Ponnampet, Somavar

pet and Devi-hossur (Haveri) were upgraded by the addition of two more Units to each. Four new Key Village Blocks were established at Hubli, Kanakapura, Honnali, and Channarayapatna bringing the total to 18 at the close of the year. In these, 113 selected calves were subsidised to prevent their early castration.

(3) *Artificial Insemination Centres :*—The existing Artificial Insemination Centres were continued during the year.

(4) *Sheep Development Scheme :*—Forty sheep and wool Extension Centres under five Supervisory Units were functioning during the year. From Rajasthan 185 Marwari breed of Rams were purchased for distribution among the Shephards of the areas. A wool utilization and Analysis Loboratory was sanctioned at Ranebennur, during the year.

(5) *Poultry Development Scheme :*—Under the Poultry Development Scheme, the existing eight Extension Centres were continued and eight new Poultry Extension Centres were sanctioned for Belgaum, Gulbarga, Shimoga, Kolar, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, T. Narasipur and Hassan.

(6) *Piggery Development Scheme :*—Under the Piggery Development Scheme, two blocks were opened in Bangalore and Mangalore Districts and 100 boars were distributed to selected custodians in these areas. Payment of maintenance and subsidy at Rs. 5 per boar per month was continued as in previous years.

(7) *Education and Training :*—Under the scheme, 91 stockmen were trained at the Dharwar Stockmen Training School. Eight candidates underwent training for I. D. C. Course. Compounder Training classes at Mangalore, Belgaum, and Gulbarga were sanctioned. Payment of stipends to the State nominees studying in outside Colleges was continued.

(8) *Live-stock Development Scheme :*—Under this Scheme, 94 (60) breeding bulls were distributed to the selected custodians free in all the Districts. The total number of coverings done by the bulls including those distributed during previous year was 23,548 (15,092).

(9) ***Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme :***—The Scheme was continued and became eligible for "UNICEF"

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

assistance to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs in the form of machinery and equipment.

(10) *Hubli Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme:*--The Scheme was continued and handled 3,000 lbs of milk daily on an average.

(11) *Buffaloes Dairy Scheme at Kurikuppi :*— The scheme continued and an additional stock of 30 Murrah buffaloes was purchased from Delhi. Daily, on an average, 220 lbs of milk were handled during the year.

(12) *Milk Supply Scheme, Kudige :*—Under the Scheme on an average 3,500 lbs of milk were handled daily.

(13) *Bhadravati Milk Supply Scheme :*—The first stage of Bhadravathi Milk Supply Scheme survey work was taken up during the year.

(iii) (*a*) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

753. The seasonal conditions were, in general, favourable during the year.

754. The irrigated grasses comprised of Rhodes, Jaint Napier Sucerne and mixed varieties. Besides, 107 pounds of grass seeds and 12,600 grass roots slips were distributed in the National Extension Service Blocks and to private individuals.

Dry Cattle Farm

755. There were three buffaloes, one Jercy and one Sindhi breeding bulls throughout the year. During the year 92 (52) cows and 16 (7) she-buffaloes were admitted while 87 (80) cows and 13 (5) she-buffaloes were discharged.

Goat Breeding.

756. The year opened with 2 (2) bucks, 23 (24) does, 14 (16) doe kids and 13 (19) buck kids. During the year, there were 33 (18) births and 6 (6) deaths. Three buck kids and 4 doe kids were supplied to Germany while 20 (18) were issued for breeding purposes in the State.

Mutton (Bannur) Type

757. The year opened with 4 (4) rams, 136 (127) Ewes, 166 (128) lambs. During the year, there were 44 (66) births and 38 (20) deaths.

Hallikar Cattle Breeding.

758. There were 419 (374) animals at the beginning of the year and 425 (419) at the close of the year. During the year, there were 83 (90) births and 20 (27) deaths.

759. *Dairy Farm.*—The year opened with 350 (319) animals in the farm. During the year there were 56 (51) births and 16 (14) deaths. Thirty four (3) culled animals were sold in public auction and 4 were issued for breeding purposes

Sindh. Cows.

760. The year opened with 22 (22) animals and closed with 17 (22). There were four births and nil deaths. Nineteen culled animals were sold in public auction.

Cross Bred Stock.

761. At the beginning of the year, there were 89 (88) buffaloes. There were 17 (12) births and 7 (9) deaths during the year.

Murrah Buffaloes.

762. The total expenditure of the section under several items was Rs. 1,76,329 (Rs. 67,736-49) and the receipt realised was Rs, 60,761 (Rs.62,762-26).

763. The total quantity of milk yielded by cows was 1,95,895 (1,90,519) lbs. and by she-buffaloes 40,990 (42, 202) lbs. About 2,718 (2,283) lbs. of colostrum from cows and 460 (260) lbs. of buffaloe colostrum were realised during the year.

(*b*) Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta

764. At the beginning of the year, there were 9,426 (10,465)birds in the farm and at the close of the year there were 11.876 (9,426) birds. On an average 1.366 (1,314) layers were maintained on the farm throughout the year which produced 1.52,052 (1,38,052) eggs made up of 5[illegible],054 (47,684) fertile, 92,402 (85,785) infertile, and the remaining 4,596 (4,583) broken or discarded eggs. During the year 44,648 (35,352) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 42, 811 (19,710) chicks were produced, out of these 9,239 (8,575) birds were sold for breeding purposes in addition to supply of 331 (1,520) cockerel given in exchange for country cockerels in the areas covered by the Key Village and Development Blocks. For hatching purposes 10,385 (11,119) hatching eggs were sold to the public.

765. Under the Mysore Danish project of Adult Education Council, Mysore, 2,500 day old chicks of white Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Brown Leghorn and New Hampshire breeds were imported from Denmark during March 1960.

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

766. The total receipt of the farm during the year was Rs. 1,29,962-27 (Rs. 65,775-38) as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,009—07 (Rs. 94,701—29).

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM, KUNIGAL.

767. *Blood stock.*—The year opened with 6 (9) Stallions, 15 (13) mares and 5 (2) young stock.

768. *Eve Blood Stock Scheme Animals.*—The year opened with 1 (4) mare and 2 (3) young stock. During the year 1 (1) foal was born and 2 (2) were sold leaving one mare and one foal at the close of the year.

769. *Private owned animals.*—The year opened with 16 (13) mares and 9 (6) young stock. During the year 4 (6) mares and 6 (3) foals were withdrawn. Eight (7) were born and 13 (9) mares were added during the year.

770. *Sheep Breeding.*—At the beginning of the year there were 142 (197) Bannur breed of sheep. During the year there were 30 (40) births and 18 (23) deaths. Thirty-seven (46) culled ones were sold in public auction leaving 117 (142) at the close of the year.

771. The total receipts and expenditure of the Farm during the year were Rs. 1,06 175—48 (Rs. 79,381—51) and Rs. 1,36,735-28 (Rs. 1,62,564-57) respectively.

(iv) Fisheries.

General

772. The year 1959-60 saw further progress in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan Schemes for the Development of Fisheries in the State. Mechanisation of fishing made good headway and most of the mechanised fishing boats had good catches particularly towards the end of the year. A second boat building yard with an engine servicing station was set up at Karwar, to speed up the boat building programme. The construction of buildings for the Ice Plant at Coondapur, Fishermen's Training Centre at Mangalore, Field Laboratory at Hessaraghatta and the Ice Plant-*cum*-Cold Storage at Karwar made good progress during the year.

773. A scheme for the intensive development of Fisheries in Community Development Blocks was inaugurated in four selected Blocks in the State.

Fishing season

774. The fishing season on the coast was a failure during the year as compared to the previous years. The fishermen however obtained comparatively good prices for the catches which compensated to some extent the poor catches.

775. *Mackerel*: The mackerel fishery was poor during the year particularly in South Kanara District where the landings were only about a tenth of the landings of the previous year.

776. *Oil Sardine*: The sardine fishery was poor on the North Kanara Coast and the bulk of the catches contained immature and lean specimens. On the South Kanara Coast, on the other hand, the catches of the oil sardine were better than in the previous years and the fish had a high oil content. The peak landings of sardines were in November 1959.

777. *Cat fish*: Cat fish is an important commercial variety of fish landed on the coast of South Kanara District.

778. *Prawns*: The prawn fishery was not good during the year. The mechanised fishing boats engaged in Shrimp trawling had good catches of prawns and miscellaneous fish, particularly towards the end of the year.

779. A total quantity of about 44,000 (1,00,000) tons of fish was estimated to have been landed on the Mysore Coast during the year. The rate for 1,000 fresh cat fish varied from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.

780. *Other varieties*: Ghol fish catches were scanty as compared to previous year's catches. The catches were mostly cured and exported. The catches of Sharks were fair. Soles and Seer constituted the rest of the fishery.

Mechanised Fishing.

781. This is the fourth year of mechanised fishing in the State. At the end of the year, there were 26 mechanised boats.

782. Fishing from the indigenous boats and nets was extremely poor, the mechanised boats had good fishing during the year, particularly in shrimp trawling. A notable haul was one made by the Training Centre boat where 2,440 lbs of prawns and miscellaneous fish were landed in one haul of 40 feet trawl net.

783. There were 11 "Pablo" type boats operating at the end of the year. During the year 15 more boats were constructed,

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

Fishing Processing and Preservation.

784. Efforts were made to increase the facilities for processing and preservation of fish. The Government Ice Factory and Cold Storage at Mangalore catered to the increased demand for ice storage and freezing facilities. A deep freezer cabinet was provided at Hubli.

Fish Curing Yards.

785. The running of Government Fish Curing Yards in important fish landing centres along the coastal districts of North and South Kanara continued to be one of the important activities of the Department. During the year 2,71,427 maunds of fish were brought to the yards for curing. A total quantity of 5,09,915 maunds of salt were issued for curing fish.

Fish Transportation.

786. Fish from Karwar was transported to Hubli, Dharwar and Belgaum while fish from South Kanara District were transported to the inland markets at Saklesh-pur, Jaipur, Chickmagalur, Bhadravathi, etc.

Fish By-Products.

787. Shark Liver Oil, Sardine Oil, Fish guano and fish manure were the main by-products produced from the marine fisheries of the State.

Shark Liver Oil Production.

788. As in the previous years, the supply of Shark Liver and Shark Liver Oil from eight centres of South Kanara District to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode was continued during the year.

Sardine Oil and Fish guano.

789. Fiftyeight oil and guano factories worked during the year and produced 361 tons of oil and 950 tons of guano.

Beach dried fish manure.

790. Five hundred and fiftyfive tons of beach dried fish manure was prepared during the year as against 70 tons in the previous year.

Inland Fisheries Research Station, Bangalore.

791. Under the scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan, the nucleus of a Fisheries Research station was started at Bangalore during the year. Induced breeding of carps was one of the items of work taken up at Hesara-ghatta, Bellanadur, Krishnarajasagar and Neerasagar. Eight thousand mirror carp fingerlings were obtained at Hesaraghatta. Studies on larval feeding and growth rate of the carps with a view to reduce mortality at infant stage were pursued.

792. A Fisheries Technological Research Station at Mangalore, for carrying out studies on fish by-products was sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan.

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

793. The Central Fisheries Research Station Unit set up by the Central Government continued its work on the Fisheries of the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

794. The programme of gradually extending inland Fisheries development work to the various districts included in the Second Five Year Plan was continued during the year. Inland Fisheries.

795. The inland fishery sub-divisional units continued to carry out survey of inland waters in the districts as in the previous year.

796. A quantity of 22,13,500 carp fry costing Rs. 74,088-40 was imported from Calcutta.

797. About 37,600 (14,160) fingerlings of suitable varieties were supplied through Community Development Blocks and also directly to private fish farmers during the year.

798. Greater attention was paid to the culture of this exotic carp as there is great demand for this fish. Mirror Carp Culture.

799. Fishing in the perennial waters was generally regulated by issue of licences while the fisheries in non-perennial waters was leased out in auction.

800. At the end of the year, there were 68 Fishermen's co-operative Societies including six formed during the year. Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.

801. Out of a sum of Rs. 2,73,218—78 due to Government on account of loans granted to fishermen's Co-operatives and individual fisherman, a sum of Rs. 89,798-28 represented the old loans granted by the former Government of Bombay prior to the re-organisation of States. A sum of Rs. 1,83,420-50 was due out of long—term loans granted in the previous years under Second Five Year Plan Scheme. Financial Assistance and Outstanding Loans.

802. The fisheries schools were opened in the fishing villages and fishermen were persuaded to send their children to the schools. Instruction in these schools had a fishery bias and in addition to the usual subjects, fish biology, fishery technology, net-making, coir work, carpentary etc. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 5,546. Fisheries Schools.

803. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 7,93,558 and Rs. 15,84,453-00 (including the subventions from the Government of India) respectively. Finance.

CHAPTER VIII—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce.

804. During the year under report Production was stepped upto a noticeable degree in all the Government and Government aided Industrial Concerns.

805. There were 1,808 Industrial establishments working in the State during the calendar year 1959, employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,84,914. Of these 25 per cent were in Textile Units, 11 per cent in Engineering units, 15 per cent in Food and Tobacco manufacturing units, 19 per cent in Gins and Presses and the remaining in miscellaneous industries.

806. *Industrial activities.*—The industries which recorded substantial increases in production are in particular, sugar, cement, textiles, paper and engineering industries. The Import Trade Control Policy of the Government of India continued to be restrictive due to foreign exchange allocations. However, facilities were provided for the import of essential raw meterials.

Textile Industry

807. There were 17 major cotton textiles mills of which six were solely spinning mills and 11 were composite mills engaged both in spinning and weaving. As on 1st January 1960 there were 1,31,260 spindles in the spinning mills and 318,216 spindles in the composite mills. Besides, there were 4,846 looms engaged in the production of cloth.

Woollen Mills

808. The average monthly yarn spun in three mills was about 70,000 lbs. including carpet yarn.

809. *Paper Industry.*—Three paper mills in the State manufactured 26,875 tons of paper and paper products during the year.

810. *Sugar Industry.*—Seven Sugar Factories were working in the State during the year and produced 86,955 tons of sugar.

811. *Cement Factories.*—The three Cement Factories in the State produced in all 6,28,142 tons of cement.

812. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industries.*—There were 355 cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State employing about 15,000 persons.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

813. ***Financial Assistance.***—During the year 39 applications were received seeking various kinds of aid.

814. Four applications for loans exceeding Rs. 10,000 were referred to the Mysore State Financial Corporation for disposal.

815. A provision of Rs. 18,20,000 inclusive of Cash Credit accommodation of Rs. 10,00,000 to (Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co, Ltd.,) was made in the budget of the Department for the year 1959-60. A sum of Rs. 11,87,400 was disbursed as loans in 23 cases during the year.

816. A sum of Rs. 7,18,333 was recovered from the loanees towards the outstanding loans during the year.

817. ***Supply of Coal and Coke.***—The procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State through the Coal Depots maintained by the Department at the Government Porcelain Factory and at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, were continued during the year. A quota of 3,828 tons of coal and coke was released by the Government of India for distribution among the major consumers and small scale industrialists in the State.

818. ***Iron and Steel Allotments*** —The Joint Director of Small Scale Industries, Bangalore, continued to be the recommending authority for the release of iron and steel to the small scale industries and regular quota holders.

819. A quota of 10,500 metric tons of steel of S. P. I. and S.S.I quotas was allotted to the State for distribution among the steel processing industries and S. S. I. units in the State.

Salt

820. Under the Zonal system of distribution of salt a total quantity of 39,00,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State during 1959, for industries and civil requirements of which 17,00,000 railway maunds were allotted from Bombay Zone while the balance of 22,00,000 railway maunds was allotted from Madras Zone.

821. About 1,128 essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials including art silk, machinery, spare parts etc., for use in the industrial units for the manufacture of finished articles, were issued on the joint recommendations of the representatives of the Government

of India, Small Industries Service Institute and the State Industries Department.

822. *Industrial Statistics Act, 1953—Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1953.*—As on 31st March 1960, there were 191 factories coming under the purview of the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1953.

(ii) Government Owned Factories.

823. *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore :*—The main line of manufacture continued to be the production of transformers. The other lines of manufacture were transmission towers, line materials, surveying instruments, bakelite articles, hardware materials and silk reeling machines.

824. The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 52,60,530 (Rs. 53,53,966) and Rs. 56,83,019 (Rs. 68,33,724) respectively.

825. The agreement of collaboration between the Government and Messrs. A. E. G. of West Germany was signed in November 1959. Towards the end of the year, three A.E.G. specialists arrived for preparation of detailed specification of the plant and machinery.

826. *Government Soap Factory, Bangalore :*—As in the previous years, the factory continued to manufacture toilet and washing soaps. The total production of soaps during the year was 1,081 tons and the value of articles manufactured was Rs. 42,46,140. The total sales effected was Rs. 50,62,419 (Rs. 45,53,600).

827. *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore :*—The manufacture of High Tension Insulators was stepped up to reach a target of 1,965 (1,525) tons.

828. As against the consumption of raw materials of the value of Rs. 18,62,158 the total tonnage of finished products produced *viz.*, electro-porcelain, crockery, ball and bricks, etc., was 2,128 tons and the sales effected was of the order of Rs. 23,56,070. The stock on hand was Rs. 49.35 lakhs.

829. *Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore :*—The Workshop was mainly engaged in general engineering and repairs to machinery, etc. During the year, the total production and sales were Rs. 2,93,660 and

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Rs. 3,36,157 respectively. Supplies were made to Public Works and Electrical Departments and Government Industrial Concerns.

830. *The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—In addition to the manufacture of agricultural implements and tools, R. C. C. poles were continued to be manufactured and supplied to the Electrical Department.

831. The total value of production and sales during the year were Rs. 12,37,922 (Rs. 12,68,828) and Rs. 12,97,030 (Rs. 12,64,095) respectively.

832. *Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga :*—Both the factories carried out manufacturing operations of sandal oil throughout the year. During the year sandalwood to an extent of 1,979 tons worth Rs. 74,21,270 was consumed in the distilleries of Mysore, Shimoga and America and 1,93,444 lbs. of sandal oil valued at Rs. 84,56,730 were manufactured. About 1,91,170 lbs. of sandalwood oil valued at Rs. 1,01,29,253 were exported to U. K., U.S.A., Japan and other European countries.

833. *Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore :*—More than 90 per cent of silk fabrics in the factory were "Crepe" sarees. The production of silk fabrics during the year was 83,238 (88,255) yards valued at Rs. 12,61,693 (Rs. 12,23,583). About 86,236 (73,722) yards of silk fabrics were sold for Rs. 12.46,285 (Rs. 11,06,562).

834. *Government Central Workshop, Mercara* :—The workshop was mainly engaged in the execution of orders pertaining to mechanical works.

835. The total value of production during the year was Rs. 1·56 (Rs. 1·25) lakhs. The operational expenditure amounted to Rs. 1·25 (Rs. 1·20) lakhs.

(iii) Government Aided Concerns.

836. *The Mysore Tobacco Company Limited, Bangalore :*—The Company acquired 1,01,41,935 lbs. of green leaf from the 3,083 acres of Virginia Tobacco planted by the company. Besides, a quantity of 5,99,368 lbs. of cured leaf was acquired from private sector. The total value of tobacco sold during the year was Rs. 21,13,699 (Rs. 19,88,828).

837. *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company Limited, Bangalore :*—The general business of the Company was the manufacture of all kinds of Chrome and sole leathers suitable for making boots, chappals, etc., and also leather goods such as suit cases, Regalia cases, etc.

838. *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company Limited, Bangalore.*—The main items of manufacture consisted of house service electricity meters, radio receivers, water meters, plastic cables, etc.

839. *The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Limited Bangalore.*—Articles worth Rs. 12,33,166 were manufactured while the sales effected amounted to Rs. 12,22,187 during the year.

840. *The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited, Mysore.*—The main items of production continued to be the manufacture of sulphuric acid, ammonia, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, epsum salt and nitric acid.

841. Sales realised during the year amounted to Rs. 47,55,277 (Rs. 31,72,594).

842. *Mysore Water Proofs, Limited, Bangalore.*—The articles manufacuted by the Company were paints and varnishes representing synthetic and popular enamels, superior ready mixed paints etc.,

843. The net sales amounted to Rs. 2,59,383 (Rs. 2,52,029) during the year.

844. *Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Limited, Bangalore.*—As in the previous years, the Company continued to manufacture vanaspathi (hydrogenated groundnut oil) and refined oil. During the year 297 tons and 464 tons of Vanaspathi and refined oils respectively were produced and 287 tons of vanaspathi and 442 tons of refined oils were sold. The value of stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 1,65,224.

845. *The Mysore Lamp Works Limited, Bangalore.*—The articles manufactuted were General service lamps from 5 to 1,500 Watts; Locomotive head lights, street series lamps 5-5 amps, and Train lighting, etc.

846. The production during the year was 20,80,304 pieces valued at Rs. 11,49,706 and sales was 22,58,892 pieces valued at Rs. 19,05,864.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

(iv) Small Scale Industries.

847. As a first step to meet the primary demand for technical assistance from the Small Scale Industries, Government of India have organised two small industries service institutes at Bangalore and Hubli and two extension centres at Mysore and Belgaum. These centres have attached workshops for demonstrating improved methods of processing and use of latest machinery in manufacturing operations.

848. *Industrial Estates.*—The main objects of the Industrial Estates are to create the necessary climate and foster the development of industries and (2) to use the medium of industrial estates for dispersing industries to rural and under-developed areas in order to raise their level of improvement.

849. The eight industrial estates sanctioned to the State were located at Mysore, Bangalore, Belgaum, Harihar, Gulberga, Ramanagaram, Hubli and Mangalore.

Plan Schemes

850. *Plan Schemes.*—Under the Second Five-Year Plan several schemes were drawn up for the development of Small Scale Industries. A sum of Rs. 35.10 (Rs 45 35) lakhs was spent for implementing these schemes during the year. A brief outline of the progress achieved under the various schemes were :—

851. *Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.*—Seven model centres were maintained by the Department for imparting advanced training in carpentry and smithy by using the modern machinery and equipment.

852. Smithy and carpentry articles worth Rs. 91,846 were produced and articles worth Rs. 63,394 were sold.

853. *Manufacture of Porcelain-ware on Cottage Industries basis* :—This centre at Bangalore was engaged in the manufacture of decorated porcelain articles and goods worth Rs. 21,656 were produced and articles worth Rs.21,127 were sold during the year.

854. *Craft Co-operative Societies* :—A sum of Rs. 5,04,225 was disbursed as financial aid to three co-operative societies with a view to improving the economic condition of the village artisans and stabilise the craft industry.

855. *Pottery Centre at Madikebeedu.*—This centre was negaged in the manufacture of art pottery and glazed pots.

856. *Manufacture of Bicycle :*—The Bcicycle assembly unit managed by the Department is located at the Industrial Estate, Mysore and commenced functioning from September 1959. Some of the machinery were purchased from the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The imported parts were obtained through the National Small Industries Corporation. Certain types of special steels were being obtained from abroad.

(v) Cottage and Village Industries.

857. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme which was taken up in the First Five Year Plan was continued during the year. The main objects of the scheme were (i) to increase production and income from industries (2) to train the villagers in self-help habits and in the latest commercial and business methods.

858. Out of Rs. 10 lakhs allotted to the State, a sum of Rs. 6·60 lakhs was spent including Rs. 4·00 lakhs disbursed as surety loans under the Scheme.

859. *Rural Industrial Financing Bank.*—The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme continued to function with 401 Rural and six Urban Industrialisation Co-operative Societies affiliated to it.

860. The Rural Industrialisation Co-operative Societies had enrolled 2,771 new members during the year as against 4,033 members in the previous year. The share amount collected was Rs. 55,399.

(vi) Handloom Industry.

861. The total number of handlooms engaged in weaving of cotton yarn in the State was 1,04,051 according to loomage registered as per the Cotton Textile Control order.

862. At the end of the year more than 70 per cent of the total looms in the State were brought under the Weavers' Co-operative. The figures relating to Cotton, Woollen and Silk handlooms in the Co-operative fold were :

Cotton handlooms	...	74,666
Woollen handlooms	..	12,431
Silk handlooms	...	4,415
Total	...	91,512

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

863. The estimated total production in respect of looms within and outside Co-operative sector was 61·43 million yards.

864. The actual production by active looms in the primary weavers' co-operative societies during the year was about 12·89 million yards. The sales of handloom cloth by the primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the year was about 13·13 million yards.

865. *Handloom Schemes Financed from the Cess Fund.*—The allotment of Rs. 25,34,000 financed from the Cess Fund includes State's share of Rs. 0·30 lakhs. The balance represents Central assistance for the Schemes from the Cess Fund.

866. The actual expenditure incurred under the schemes was:—

	Loans	Grants	Total
Cotton ...	3,05,9[illegible]3-6[illegible] 2,75,000-00	14,49,794-60 ...	20,30,759-21 ..
Wool ...	2,47,538-30	38,04[illegible]-54	2,85,[illegible]81-84
Silk ...	49,875-00	16,334-70	66,209-70
	8,78,[illegible]77-91	15,04,172-84	23,82,550-75

Rebate on sales of Handloom cloth.

867. A total expenditure of Rs. 10·45 was incurred during the year towards rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

Mobile Vans.

868. Two mobile vans were functioning during the year as mobile emporia for sale of handloom goods in the nterior parts.

Pattern making factories

869. Four pattern making factories established at Bangalore, Mysore, Harihar and Banhatty continued to manufacture new designs and popularise them through the production societies.

Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

870. The Centre continued to conduct experiments for envolving new appliances and manufacture attractive designs.

Central Depot.

871. The two central depots continued to be maintained for storing and distributing yarn and cloth to the several Weavers Co-operative Societies and Emporia.

Dye Houses.

872. Fifty-seven Dye Houses had been set up under the handloom schemes.

Loans towards share Capital.

873. In order to enhance the borrowing capacity of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, loans were sanctioned to 7,496 weavers for enhancing the share value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

874. With a view to ensuring that the Weavers' Co-operative Societies took maximum advantage of the Reserve Bank Credit Schemes, special staff had been sanctioned during the year.

(vii) Woollen Handloom Schemes.

875. Six marketing depots and one Central Depot for storing and distribution of cloth were continued to function during the year. These units were run by the Woollen Apex Society and assistance was provided during the year to meet recurring expenditure as per sliding scale of assistance.

Carding Machines.

876. A Scheme for supply of 20 Carding machines for wool weavers was sanctioned during the year. The Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society had been entrusted with the implementation of the scheme.

877. Three colonies for wool weavers were sanctioned during the year.

Housing Colonies.

878. The Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society has been sanctioned a loan for bringing 900 woollen handloom weavers into the Co-operative fold.

(viii) Silk Handloom Schemes

879. Under the Handloom Development Schemes, three inter sales depots, two inter-state depots and one Central Depot and one Dye House had been established for Silk Handloom Weavers. These units were provided assistance for recurring expenditure as per sliding scale of assistance prescribed.

Share Capital for Silk Weavers.

880. Assistance had been provided during the year for admitting 500 silk handloom weavers into co-operative fold.

881. For strengthening the financial position of the Industrial Banks and increasing the borrowing capacity to obtain sufficient loans from the Reserve Bank, Government invested an amount of Rs. 2,75,000 in three Industrial Co-operatives at Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

Schemes financed by State Government.

882. The Handloom Research and Designing Centre which was started by the grant-in-aid from the Government of India was in receipt of assistance upto the end of 1957-58. Thereafter the scheme was being financed entirely from the the funds of the State Government.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

(ix) Finance of Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

883. Two Industrial Banks and two Central Banks were able to obtain loans to the extent of Rs. 5·49 lakhs from Reserve Bank of India during the year.

884. *Weavers' Co operative Movement.*—Statistics relating to Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31st March 1960 :—

	Number of Societies	Number of looms	Number of we vers
Cotton ...	408	74,656	78,255
Wool ...	126	12,431	13,072
Silk ..	40	4,415	4,415

Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

885. The paid up share capital of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies (Cotton) was Rs. 16,24,318.

886. Separate Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies ware established in the State for cotton, woollen and silk weavers.

Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

(x) Handicraft Schemes.

887. A budget provision of Rs. 5·5 lakhs for the development of Handicrafts was provided for Loans and grants.

888. This includes the Central assistance of Rs. 3·5 lakhs grant and 1·0 lakh loan. A sum of Rs. 5·3 lakhs has been spent on Handicraft Schemes during the year Twenty-two Handicraft Co-operative Societies were given financial assistance towards working capital and managerial expenses during the year.

Common facility scheme.

889. *Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo, Shimoga.*—This scheme was sanctioned by the State Government at a total cost of Rs.76,200.

Refresher Course Training to Craftsman.

890. *Dyeing and Printing School at Nanjangud.*—A sum of Rs. 6,936 was spent for the implementation of the above scheme.

891. A sum of Rs.4.674 was spent in respect of Refresher Course Training to Craftsman, during the year.

892. The Training in Soapstone Industry at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore, Sculpture training centre at Mysore City, and the Dolls and toys making centre, Belgaum were in progress during the year.

Fifth All India Handicrafts Week.

893. In addition to the implementation of the several Handicrafts schemes, the Department also celebrated the fifth All-India Handicrafts week throughout the State from 5th to 13th December 1959.

Home Industries.

894. There were 125 Mahila Samajas located in different parts of the State imparting training to ladies in several useful crafts such as tailoring, mat-weaving, cloth-printing, rattan work, embroidery and knitting, etc.

895. It is reported that on an average about 2,000 ladies were undergoing training in the Mahila Samajas and other Social Welfare Organisations in the State.

(xi) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

Board of Management

896. The Board of Management was reconstituted from 1st July 1959 until further orders, with the Chief Minister as Chairman.

Constitution of Corporation.

897. Government decided to constitute the Mysore Iron and Steel Works into a Corporation as a Private Limited Company under the Indian Companies Act, with the entire share capital being held by the State Government. The decision was necessitated in order to fall in line with the accepted policy of the Government of India in respect of the management of large scale State industrial undertakings in the country.

Operation and Output.

898. The output of the principal products in 1959-60 against the original and revised targets and production achieved during the preceding two years, are as follows:—

Products	Targets for 1959-60	Revised targets for 1959-60	Actuals for 1959-60	Actuals for 1958-59	Actuals for 1957-58
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pig Iron ...					
Electric Pig Iron Furnaces ...	58,000	58,000	59,252	57,984	59,048
Blast Furnance ...	25,000	23,100	24,698	26,554	95,589
Steel Ingots in open Hearth Electric Furnace Ingots ..	45,500	46,600	44,215	42,218	34,809
Steel Sections ...	25,000	27,500	29,355	29,286	25,852
Steel Hoops ...	7,500	6,000	5,871	4,776	4,284
Steel Rods ½" ...	2,500	1,500	1,714	5,741	5,428
Cement ...	79,000	79,000	82,561	75,533	67,584
Ferro Silicon ...	6,700	6,986	6,782	6,327	4,659
Ferro Manganese ...	750	...	...	933	2,439
C. I. Spun Pipes ...	12,000	4,500	4,554	3,108	1,472
C. I Pipes ...	10,000	10,000	10,300	8,970	11,127
C. I. Plate Sleepers ...	15,000	10,500	10,153	8,433	5,074
C. I Castings ...	5,000	4,800	4,820	3,878	3,976
Steel Castings ...	700	1,000	971	701	785
Steel Structures ...	2,500	1,700	1,849	1,133	2,027
Acetic Acid ...	200	130	92	127	149

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

899. The total value of sales made during the year amounted to Rs. 586·45 lakhs (Rs. 572·98 lakhs). The value of sales for the year was the highest on record.

Sales.

Finance.

900. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 61.91 lakhs (Rs. 81.99 lakhs) after providing a sum of Rs. 45.16 lakhs towards Depreciation and Rs. 14.28 lakhs towards interest on Capital. Out of the net profit made for the year, a sum of Rs. 11.22 lakhs has been appropriated towards Plant Rehabilitation Reserve and a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs towards amenities fund.

Essential Raw materials.

901. The position regarding supply of essential raw materials like fuel, charcoal, coal, coke, scrap, ore, limestone, clay and sand was satisfactory except for wood scrap and coal for some period.

Development Schemes.

902. Development schemes like (i) Ferro-Silicon Plant Expansion, (ii) Sintering Plant, (iii) Steel Expansion Scheme and (iv) Slag Cement Plant, were under various stages of development.

Alloy-Tool and Special Steel Plant.

903. Messrs. M. N. Dastur & Co., Private Ltd. Calcutta, who were appointed Consulting Engineers to the Government of India to advise on the location of an Alloy Tool and Special Steel Plant in India, have suggested four suitable sites namely Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bhadravati. This was pursued by the Government further.

Quarters.

904. One hundred cottages to house 200 families of the employees, sanctioned by Government, were completed at a cost of Rs. 7.85 lakhs.

905. Administrative sanction was accorded for construction of 117 similar cottages for another 200 families at a cost of Rs. 8,96,187.

Annual Bonus.

906. Government accorded sanction to the payment of Annual Bonus of 3 months wages or pay to the employees for the year 1959-60.

Public Health and Labour Welfare.

907. The general state of health in the New Town during the year was good. Free medical facilities were continued to be afforded to the employees and the members of their families in the Works Hospital.

908. All the Educational Institutions in the Works area worked satisfactorily.

909. The relationship between the Management and the employees continued to be cordial and satisfactory. Management and Employee Relationship.

(xii) Mines and Geology.

910. The year 1959 witnessed allround improvement in the mineral production, particularly iron ore the production of which exceeded one million tons. Total value of minerals produced during the year was Rs. 7,07,42,660 (Rs. 6,93,35,880).

911. The State Trading Corporation of India, in order to step up their export trade of Iron and Manganese Ores, had been negotiating with the Board of Mineral Development for increased purchases of these minerals.

912. The comparative details of Minining Revenue for two years were as follows :—

Head	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Department under Royalty, rent, etc. ...	21,38,6 8-00	26,69,484—28
Royalty on Gold	21,54,00 —00	20,86 0 0-00
Mining revenue from the 4 districts of Bombay-Karnatak collected as Forest Revenue.	8,81,462—00	10,39,731—89

913. Including the royalty on gold amounting to about 20·86 lakhs, the total receipts by way of royalty on minerals and other items of mining revenue amounted to about Rs. 57,95,216—17.

914. *Receipts:*—The Budget estimate for the year was for Rs. 23,15,000 against which the actual receipts came to Rs. 26,69,484—28 including revenue from the Bellary District which amounted to Rs. 12,77,781—31. Finance.

915. *Expenditure :*—The Budget estimate for the year was of Rs. 5,06,800 against which the actual expenditure came to Rs. 4,03,777. The Budget estimate for expenditure for the schemes of the Department under the Second Five Year Plan was Rs.1,98,500 as against which the actual amount spent was Rs. 1,46,562—78.

916. The total revenue under Mines and Minerals for the State under review, including the revenue from the

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Bellary and the former districts of Bombay, aggregate to Rs. 37,09,216—17. This revenue does not include the receipts of the Board of Mineral Development.

Demand Collection and balance.

917. There was a total demand of Rs. 46,39,442—73 including the opening balance of Rs. 14,85,931—82, during the year, out of which a sum Rs. 29,75,716—96 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,63,725—77 at the close of the year.

Certificates of Approval.

918. Five hundred and five (524) certificates of approval were current during the year, including the grant of fresh certificates of approval and renewals for the calendar year, 1960.

Leases and Licenses.

919. *Mining Leases :*—Four hundred and forty-one (418) mining leases were current during the year, in addition to 102 Patta leases for Iron Ore in Bellary District.

920. The total area covered by mining leases was 1,46,711·51 acres.

921. There were 17 (49) prospecting licenses current during the year and the total area covered by them was 1,493.34 acres.

Mineral Products of Mysore State.

922. The following comparative statement shows the various types of leases current during the year as against those of the previous year :—

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60
1. Certificates of Approval ...	524	505
2. Mining Leases (including 102 Patta leases in Bellary District).	418	543
3. Prospecting Licenses	49	17
4. Quarrying Licenses	935	947
5. Quarry Leases (Gulbarga) Long Term (of 20 years).	6	6
6. Quarry Leases (Short term) (of 1 to 5 years).	20	20

	1958		1959	
	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
(i) METALS.				
Chromite ...	4,446·75	1,97,764	4,038	1,46,240
Gold ...	1,64,076·454 (ounces)	4,88,54,085	51,44, 32.1 (grams)	5,87,56,411.77
Iron Ore ...	7,52,9 8·5	59 43,973·50	10,55 ·31.0	51,·0 483
Manganese Ore ...	2,53,444.67	1,15,09,702·99	2,60 182	97,06 103
Silver ...	11,969 57 (ozs)	59,866 14	3,77,408.2 (grams)	64,495.53
Total ...	...	6,65,64,612.63	...	6 88,32,036·30
(ii) NON-METALS.				
Asbestos ...	144	22,600	...	...
Beryl ...	32	16,000	17 03	8 515
Bauxite ...	429	6,435	657	10,5.2
Calcite ...	6 5	1·5	...	..
Corundum ..	59	11,800	15	1 460
Dolomite ...	4,500	81,000	3,100	25,644
Feldspar ...	605	12,100	...	...
Fire-clay ...	8,303·75	80,469	8,·21	9,·03
Graphite ...	126	6,300	...	...
Garnet ...	30	3,000	...	...
Kaolin ...	26,655·50	3,79,140	13,265	1,03 099
Kyanite ...	11 50	2,300	100	5,0 0
Limestone ...	8,78,105	18,15 702	8,77,823	12,48,716
Magnesite ...	2,148	32,220	8,626	1,9·,956
Mica ...	5.15	600	1,100 (bis)	949
Ochres ...	300	3,000	400	4,000
Ordinary clay ...	19,771	69,198	...	...
Quartz ...	14,411	1,02,646	17 358	1,76,021
Red Oxide ...	12,385	67 213	9,486	99 9.0
Red Earth ...	387	9,370	...	...
Soapstone ...	170	51,000	3·0	36,515
Staurolite ...	4.75	150	...	...
Total ...	...	27,71,238	...	19,30,010
(iii) BUILDING STONES (Granite) ...	31,87,506 (C.ft)	5,97,657	33,12,·62 (C.ft)	6,98,462
(iv) BUILDING STONES, (Shahabad Stones)...	1,34,53,723 (S.ft.)	10,93,701	2,55,57,078 (C.f.)	90,81,248

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Metals.

923. *Chromite.*—Restrictions regarding export of Chrome Ore continued except in cases of certain low grade ore. No fresh licenses and leases for exploitation was granted.

924. The Board of Mineral Development produced a quantity of 4,038 tons of Chromite, valued at Rs. 1,46,240.

Gold and Silver.

Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings

925. The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced by the three K.G.F. mines and their value were:—

	Gold		Silver	
	Grams	Rs.	Grams	Rs.
Mysore Mines ...	13,20,652	1,38,12,000	93 978	15,000
Champion Reef Mines ..	15 72,461	1 64,00,000	1 14,642	20,000
Nandydroog Mines ...	17,66,841	1,84,88,000	1.80 072	22,000
	46,59,954	4,87,00,000	3,88,667	57,000
ii) Hutti Gold Mines ...	4,84,478·1	50,36,414.77	38,741.2	5,495.53

926. *Iron Ore.*—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 10,55,639 tons. Of this, a quantity of 1,18,285 tons of ore, valued at Rs. 12,65,650 was worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati and directly used in the blast furnace. The remaining quantity of 9,37,354 tons of ore was entirely exported outside India.

927. *Building Materials*--From the granite quarries under the control of the Department, there was a production of 33,12,262 C.ft. of the material during the year, valued at Rs. 5,98,462.

928. As against the total grant of Rs. 90,000 sanctioned for the first scheme, a sum of Rs. 83,185-78 was spent during the year. While on the second scheme sanction was accorded for an estimated cost of Rs. 2,12,000 for a period of 2 years in the first instant. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,08,500 was provided for the year, a sum of Rs. 63.377 was spent during the year.

929. An area of about 450 square miles, comprising parts of Shimoga, South Canara and North Kanara Districts were surveyed during the field season of the year.

930. A total quantity of 2 55,57,078 sq.ft. of stone slabs, valued at Rs. 90,81,243, was produced in Gulbarga District.

Mineral Survey and Exploitation.

931. Mineral and Geological Surveys under the immediate jurisdiction of the Head Office, Bellary and Gulbarga Divisions, covering in all about 1,000 sq. miles, were conducted during the year.

932. *Engineering and Water Supply Investigation.*— The Department continued to tender technical advice to the irrigation and Hydro-Electric projects in the State regarding the nature of the rocks and their suitability for laying the foundations to the dams and other allied problems.

933. Opinions were furnished on references received from different departments of Government and the public to examine the sites for sinking wells.

Schemes under the II Five Year Plan

934. Two schemes, of which one namely "Exploration of Sulphide ore in Chitaldrug District", is a continuous one and the other one namely "Investigation for Iron ore in the Western Ghats and the West Coast regions of the State", is a new scheme, were taken up for execution during the year.

(xiii) Sericulture.

Seasonal Conditions.

935. The rainfall in the Sericultural areas of the State during the year ranged between 19·00" and 48·65" as against 19·38" and 55·56", during the previous year. The maximum rainfall of 48.65" was in the Coorg Sericultural area. Inadequate rainfall coupled with unusual distribution, was responsible in the cocoon crops not being abundant in the usually abundant seasons and consequently prices of cocoons shooting up far above the rates recommended by the Indian Tariff Commission.

Market Conditions.

936. The prices of reeling cocoons during the year ranged from Rs. 1-06 (Re. 0-90) to Rs. 2-62 (Rs. 2-56) per pound. The prices of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons ranged from Rs. 3·00 (Rs. 3-00) to Rs. 21) (Rs. 20-00). The average rate per 1,000 cocoons was round about Rs. 12-00. The prices of Mysore Seed Cocoons ranged from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 21-00, during summer and in other seasons from

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Rs. 3-00 to Rs. 8-50. The average prices of silk prevailed during the year was as follows :—

1. Filature Silk from Rs. 38-00 to Rs. 44-55.
2. Domestic Basin Silk from Rs. 28-75 to Rs. 37-50.
3. Charka Silk from Rs. 18-50 to Rs. 33-50.

The production of silk during the year could be estimated to be 18·99 lakhs of lbs.

Area under Mulberry.

937. At the close of the year about 1·85 lakhs of acres were under mulberry registering an increase of nearly 15,000 acres. The trend appears to be for an increase in the acreage. It was likely that about 2 lakhs of acres would come under mulberry before the III Plan ends.

938. Preparation and supply of high yielding mulberry grafts at the nurseries at Kanva and Kollegal, were continued during the year. The Department continued to popularise by offering 1·355 lakhs grafts free to the Sericulturists.

939. *Government Farms and Grainages :*—There were 28 farms with mulberry gardens attached with nearly 161 acres in extent, improved and maintained, in proper condition. There was a production of 39·98 lakhs of foreign race basic seed cocoons in the Government Farms. All these were utilised for preparation of foreign race layings in the grainages attached. The calculated yield of cocoons per 100 disease free layings obtained in the farms was on an average 18,000. The total production of disease-free layings in Government Grainages was 120 lakhs.

940. *Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply :*—The Mysore Seed Campaign area under mulberry was nearly 3,800 acres of which nearly 2,350 acres enjoy irrigation. The seed area had 7,600 Sericultural families rearing worms for seed purposes. The eight Government Grainages in the area produced and supplied Mysore Race Disease Free Layings to the seed rearers. The total production of disease free layings was 36.68 (33.63) lakhs. The maximum, minimum and average yield per 100 layings with the Sericulturists was 38,000, 12,000 and 15,473 respectively. The total output of seed cocoons in the seed area for the year was estimated at 55.59 (50) crores. The demand for seed cocoons was moderate except during the months of April, May and June 1959 when it was keen. Some stray cases of Pebrine appearance were reported during the early

part of the year and necessary steps were taken for its control and eradication. Silk worm seed (Control and Distribution) Act, 1952 was in force covering nearly 770 Sericultural villages.

941. There were 10 Cocoon Markets in the Division and through them passed a total quantity of 2,93,346 lbs. of of reeling cocoons. A sum of Rs. 4,624-87 was realised as Market Fee in these cocoon markets.

942. The several schemes taken up for improvement of the seed area were continued. Supply of about 25·77 lakhs of disease free layings free of cost was made.

943. Extending of financial assistance in the form of subsidy for sinking wells to create irrigation facilities to the Mulberry Gardens of the Seed Rearers was continued. The total amount of subsidy disbursed during the year was Rs. 21,625. Nine hundred and thirty-eight private rearing houses were disinfected free of cost to prevent spread of diseases.

944. *Foreign Race Seed Campaign* :—The supply of foreign race disease-free layings and production of foreign race cccoons was continued with some improvement. The total production of foreign race cocoons in Government Farms was 39·98 lakhs and with the private sericulturists, about 800 lakhs. The average yield of cocoons per 100 layings obtained in Government Farms was 15,000 and with private Sericulturists 12,000.

945. A quantity of 8·70 lakhs foreign race cocoons was supplied by the Hosur Farm to the Government Grainages in Kollegal Taluk. In the Basic Seed Cocoon Farm at Lalgondanahalli a quantity of 2,688 layings was reared and 5·35 lakhs of foreign race cocoons were harvested. All the cocoons produced were utilised for production of P-1 seed. The prices of foreign race seed cccoons ranged from Rs. 3-00 to Rs. 21-00 per 1,000.

946. A total quantity of 2·49 lakhs cocoons was harvested and utilised for production of seed from both the places at K. R. Hills and B. R. Hills. The maximum, minimum and average yield per 100 disease free layings was 48,600, 11,500 and 21,000 respectively. The Hill Stations produced 0·69 lakhs of basic seed (P-2). Hill Stations.

947. *Industrial Seed Supply (Cross Breed)*:–There were 23 Government, 225 aided and over 350 private grainages

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

engaged in the preparation and supply of cross breed silkworm seed. The production of cross breed disease free layings in Government and Aided Grainages was 421·25 lakhs. The prices of reeling cocoons were not steady as there was fluctuation in the prices of silk. The prices of cross-breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-06 to Rs. 2-62.

Sericultural Education.

948. The Sericultural Training School continued to work at Channapatna. The 35 candidates admitted for the training, completed their training during the year. The All India Sericultural Training Institute opened by the Central Silk Board at Mysore, trained 4 graduates out of 7 selected by Government. The Training Centres in practical Sericulture, *viz.*, Mulberry cultivation, Silk Worm Rearing and Grainage technique attached to the Central Farms at Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal, Kudige and Belgaum, imparted training to these selected candidates. The object was to enable them to take up to this industry on modern and scientific lines.

Propaganda.

949. There were 108 (111) propaganda outposts during the year. The propaganda staff continued to carry on extension work on different aspects of the industry. The work of the staff was to arrange for the timely supply of silk worm seed, to inspect mulberry gardens and silk worm rearings, to render technical guidance to silk worm rearers, to collect sericultural statistics, to advise the sericulturists regarding the application of manure to the mulberry gardens and to advise the silk worm rearers regarding measures to prevent occurence of disease to silk worms.

Assistance to Sericulturists

950. Assistance was rendered by way of supply of green mulberry cuttings and mulberry saplings and graft mulberry saplings free of cost, financial subsidy for sinking of wells, supply of Chandrikes free of cost, supply of Foreign Race disease free layings free of cost, subsidy for planting mulberry gardens (Coorg area), supply of Cross-breed disease-free layings free of cost (Belgaum area only) and free technical guidance at every stage by the Department.

Seed Legislation.

951. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959, was introduced. The entire supply of silk worm

seed was done only by the Government agencies *viz.*, the Government Grainages. A quantity of 2,93,346 lbs of reeling cocoons was transacted and a sum of Rs. 4,624-87 was collected as Market fee as against a sum of Rs. 4,495-15 during the previous year.

952. ***Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore*** :—The Silk Conditioning and Testing House, continued to work during the year. Six hundred and twenty three samples of raw silk (1,267), received mostly from Government Filatures were tested. A few samples were also received from private filatures and silk merchants.

Work of Filatures in the State.

953. ***Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura*** :—The filature worked with an installed capacity of 200 basins during the year. It worked 36,213 basin days which works out to roughly 113 basins per day. A total quantity of 4,72,092-8 lbs., of cocoons was purchased during the year at rates ranging from Rs. 1-75 to 2-32 per lb. The factory produced a quantity of 24,382 lbs. of charka and Dupion Silk. Eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy eight lbs. of silk and 20,500 lbs. of silk waste comprising of I and II Grade were sold during the year at an average rate of Rs. 4-45 and Rs. 4-45 per lb respectively. The factory during the year had labour strength of 392. The Weaving Section of the factory continued to work with 10 handlooms working. The average sale of fabrics per month amounted to Rs. 1,000.

954. By the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme, the production per basin which was 8.6 ozs., at the commencement of the year, raised gradually to 13·6 to 14 ozs., per basin at the close of the year.

955. ***Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal*** :—The filature worked with an installed capacity of 320 basins. A quantity of 7,10,251 lbs. of cocoons was received as against 7,99,553 lbs. during the previous year. A total quantity of 37,732 lbs. of silk of different varieties was produced consuming a quantity of 7,30,889 lbs. of cocoons. The filature produced a quantity of 30,913 lbs. of Thrown Silk. A quantity of 44,104 lbs. of silk was sold as against 29,190 lbs. A quantity of 7,835 yards of fabrics was produced and a quantity of 4,249 yards of fabrics was sold. The production of silk waste was 58,510 lbs. The sale of silk during

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

the year was satisfactory when compared to that of last year.

956. *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore* :—The installed capacity was 674 and effective number of basins was 396. The Filatures produced 71,320 lbs. of silk by consuming a quantity of 13,71,411 lbs. of cocoons as against 70,015 lbs. by consuming 13,26,051 lbs. during the previous year. Besides a quantity of 3,570 (2,951) lbs. of Dupion Silk was produced. The filatures sold 81,103 lbs. of raw silk at an average rate of Rs. 38-25 per lb. as against 46,562 lbs. at an average rate of Rs. 35-90 during the previous year. Three units of the twisting machines with 360 spindles continued to work. In addition 10 handlooms and one powerloom continued to work in the Weaving Section attached. The filatures had on its roll 1,278 workers at the end of the year.

957. *Private Filatures* :—The only private filature that worked during the year was Kisan Silk Industries, Malur. The factory is reported to have produced 9,215 lbs. of silk, during the year.

Development Schemes.

958. The Department of Sericulture had 28 Schemes during the year under several sectors for the Development of the Sericulture Industry included under the II Five Year Plan. The ceiling fixed for the year 1959 60 was Rs. 20 lakhs comprising Subsidy and Loan from the Centre, besides State's share of expenditure.

959. A total sum of Rs. 10,21,135 has been spent (provisional figure) bringing the total amount of money spent till the end of the 4th year of the II Five-Year Plan to Rs. 52,50,261 (out of the total number of 28 schemes two were entirely financed by the State Government and the rest had assistance either in the form of loan or grant from the Government of India through the Central Silk Board).

960. *Work done by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during the year:—*

1.	No. of Blocks where Sericulture Industry was practiced	22
2.	Area under mulberry covered in the Block Area ...	... 94,867 Acres
3.	Area under Graft Plantation	... 185 „
4.	No. of Sericultral Villages	... 1,472 „

5.	No. of Sericultural Families		43,000	Acres
6.	Estimated requirement of layings		500	Lakhs
7.	Supply of Layings—Examined			
	(1) Foreign Race ... 4.00			
	(2) Mysore Race ... 18.00			
	(3) Cross Breed ... 277.00		300	Lakhs
	Unexamined		200	,,
8.	Supply of Mulberry Grafts		1,05,000	Nos.
9.	Estimated production of—			
	(1) Reeling Cocoons		200	Lbs
	(2) Seed Cocoons (in nos.) Foreign Race 40			
	Mysore Race 270		310	Nos.
	(3) Silk in lbs.		10	Lakhs
	(4) Silk waste in lbs.		5	,,
10.	No. of wells for which subsidy and loan sanctioned		98	
11.	Supply of Chandrikes		2,065	
12.	No. of coccons Markets		7	
13.	Replacement of country charkas		390	
14.	Training of candidates including those deputed by Blocks		14	
15.	Starting of Chawki Rearing Centre		1	
16.	Other Schemes—Demonstration Graft Plots		3	

961. The experiment on "Nutrition on Silkworm" which was conducted at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with the financial assistance of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, was discontinued. It was proposed to continue the experiment on Silkworm Nutrition in the Central Sericultural Research Institute immediately the Chemistry section was started. Only two sections namely the Sericultural and Botanical Sections continued to work.

The Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna.

962. The work of expanding and improving the new mulberry garden attached to the Institute was taken up and the total planted area at the end of the year stood at one acre and 23 guntas. Selected varieties of local mulberry, Japanese grafts and the local mulberry raised out of seedlings were planted. The work of extending the area under mulberry in the Kempikatte garden was also continued and the total area under mulberry at the end of the year stood at 7-31 acres. The total area of the mulberry garden under the control of the Institute during the year was 13 38 acres.

963. A total quantity of about 62,400 lbs. of leaves was made available in the gradens attached to the Institute.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Of this, a quantity of 35,000 lbs. was made use of for conducting experimental rearings in the Institute, a quantity of 8,700 lbs. was issued for the use of rearings at the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, a quantity of about 9,000 lbs. which was surplus, was sold to private sericulturists and a quantity of about 9,700 lbs. was rejected as unfit for rearing purposes and was converted as compost manure.

Publications

964. Scientific papers on some of the aspects of research and experimental work were contributed to the Technical Development Committee meeting of the Central Silk Board, which held its sessions at Mysore in November 1959.

965. *Finance:*—The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,14,406-09.

966. *The Sericultural Training School, Channapatna:*- The School which was under the administrative control of the Department till 5th January 1960, was transferred to the control of the Institute.

967. At the beginning of the year 10 graduate and 21 S.S.L.C. candidates completed a course of nine months' training.

968. Government sanctioned filature training for a period of 3 months with stipend to the 22 graduates of the first and second batches who completed their training in the three filatures at Kanakapura, Kollegal and Mysore.

969. Government sanctioned training of another batch of 10 graduates with a stipend of Rs. 40 per month each for a period of one year at the All India Sericultural Training Institute, Mysore. Only four sought admission in October 1959.

970. *Finance of the Department:*—The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 27·47 lakhs (General Sericulture and Development Schemes) as against Rs. 16·92 lakhs during the previous year. There was a total receipt of Rs. 4·51 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 4·46 lakhs in the previous year.

(xiv) Labour

971. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Chief Conciliation Officer in the State,

Statistics Authority under Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, and the Director, National Employment Services and Craftsmen Training Scheme, throughout the year.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

972. There were 405 Trade Unions functioning at the beginning of the year and during the year 55 Trade Unions were registered while the registration of 34 Trade Unions were either cancelled or dissolved leaving a balance of 426 Trade Unions at the end of the year.

973. Amendments to the constitution of 12 Trade Unions were registered during the year.

974. *The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.*—There were 328 industrial concerns covered by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1496 at the beginning of the year, and during the year, standing orders were certified in respect of one Industrial concern.

975. *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*—The following Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by Government under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, continued to function during the year :—

1 Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
2 Additional Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
3 Labour Court, Bangalore.
4 Labour Court, Hubli.

976. There were 95 cases of conciliation pending at the beginning of the year and 471 industrial disputes were taken on file by the several Conciliation officers. Out of 566 Industrial Disputes cases, 525 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 14 cases at the close of the year.

977. The Department was able to negotiate with the managements and labour leaders and bring about industrial truce in the case of 20 factories.

Strikes and Lockouts.

978. There were 57 strikes and 12 lockouts affecting 19,092 workers as a result of strikes and 4,784 workers as a result of lockouts during the year.

Manday as Lost

979. Mandays lost as a result of the strikes amounted to 96,080.

Lay—offs

980. There were 29 cases of lay-offs during the year which affected 24,737 workers.

Awards

981. *Adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal and Awards.*—Two hundred and sixtysix cases were referred to

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and 223 awards were published.

982. The number of complaints received during the year was 1,808 including the pending 237 cases of the previous year which were dealt with by the concerned Divisional officers of the Labour Department.

983. *Public Utility Service.*—The Iron and Steel industries, service connected with the transport of passengers or goods at the minor ports in the State, Indian Air Lines Corporation and Sugar Industries were declared as Public Utility Services.

Works Committees.

984. One hundred and twenty-nine Works Committees continued to function during the year.

985. *Payment of Wages Act, 1936.*—The provisions of the Act were effectively administered and maintenance of registers for the purpose had been insisted upon by the officers of the Labour Department.

986. *Code of Discipline in Industry* —The State implementation Committee was constituted consisting of the representatives of the employers and labour with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman and the Special Officer appointed for the purpose as Secretary of the Committee to look to the work of evaluation and implementation of agreements, awards, settlements, etc., and also to investigate the causes of the breaches of the Code of Discipline in industry, for a period of one year in the first instance.

987. In order to explore ways and means for the successful implementation and working of the Code of Discipline, a meeting of the principal employers, Trade Union representatives and the concerned officers was held in March 1960.

988. *Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.*—The provisions of the Act were being enforced by the Inspectors appointed under the Act in 47 places. In all a total of 47,498 shops and establishments with a coverage of 54,900 workers were covered in the areas coming under the perview of the Act. In 346 cases settlement was brought about, resulting in payment of compensation of Rs. 8,603. In 489 cases prosecutions were launched out of which

convictions were obtained in respect of 442 cases as a result of which a fine of Rs. 3,724 was realised.

989. *Industrial Statistics Act, 1953 and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.*—Upper the provisions of this Act, statistics pertaining to attendance, hours of work, earnings, absenteeism, etc., both in respect of plantations and the registered factories, were being collected and compiled every quarter.

990. As a result of notice to employers of factories and plantations, the number of returns received was 1,622 in the case of factories and 699 in the case of plantations for all the four quarters of the year. As usual, consolidated statements were sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

991. *Consumer Price Index Numbers.*—As usual, the Price Index figures were compiled and published every month regularly in respect of (*a*) Bangalore, (*b*) Bellary, (*c*) Harihar, (*d*) K.G.F., (*e*) Bhadravati, (*f*) Hassan, (*g*) Mysore City, (*h*) Davangere and (*i*) Mandya. The Department undertook the resurvey of family budgets in Hubli to determine the Consumer Price Index Number at the Working Class in that area.

992. *Labour Welfare Measures.*—The Department continued to evince more interest in the socio-economic conditions of the labour folk with the assistance and co-operation of the Management.

993. The Labour Welfare Centres were functioning in Bangalore, Mysore City, Hassan, Gadag, in Hubli, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga and Yadgir. The Welfare Centre at Sevashram, Bangalore, the Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore and Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

994. The Department started a scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan in order to afford relief to the industrial workers who were indebted to money-lenders to get loans at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis. This scheme has been tried in 10 places by organising the societies and registering them under the Co-operative Soieties Act.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

995. Several officers of the Labour Department were lent to the Industrial Concerns for appointing them as Labour Welfare Officers and necessary training at Calcutta and Bhooli was given to the Officers in the Diploma in Social Welfare Course.

996. ***Workers Education Scheme.***—A Workers Education Scheme centre was functioning at Bangalore under the guidance of Regional Administrative Officer, spared from the Department of Labour, with a staff of five Teacher—Administrators. This is one of the ten Centres started by the Government of India throughout the country with the main object of creating a healthy labour class by training in trade-union methods and philosophy for the sake of achieving harmony between labour and management. The first batch of 30 trainees and the second batch of 29 trainees had completed the training during the year. These trainees were selected from the rank and file of labour on the recommendations of the Trade Unions.

997. ***Employees State Insurance Scheme.***—The Employees' Insurance Scheme was already in full swing in Greater Bangalore. The question of its further extension to other important industrial areas such as Hubli, Dandeli, Mysore, Mangalore, Bhadravathi in a phased manner was under active consideration of the Department.

998. The site for the construction of 170 bedded Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Rajajinagar was acquired during the year. The expenditure on the building was to be borne entirely by the Corporation.

999. Orders were issued regarding payment of capitation charges for the treatment of the insured persons in in Hospitals other than Employees' Insurance as and when required.

(xv) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

1000. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the State under sub-section 5 of Section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

1001. There were 260 cases for disposal during the year, including 100 cases pending disposal in the courts of the various Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation

from the previous year. Of these 260 cases, 145 related to fatal accidents, 97 to permanent disablement and 18 to temporary disablement.

1002. During the year, 4,500 men and 12 women were entitled to claim compensation for temporary disablement, 171 men and 29 women for permanent disablement and 39 men and 11 women for fatal accidents (in all ranges of wages).

1003. A sum of Rs. 1,46,354-25 was paid by way of compensation in respect of 61 fatal accidents, Rs. 2,77,688-50 in respect of 206 cases of permanent disablement and Rs. 1,24,995-34 in respect of 5,051 cases of temporary disablement in addition to Rs. 12-76 paid to a minor for temporary disablement.

1004. There were 2 cases of death and 151 cases of permanent disablement as a result of occupational diseases during the year.

1005. The two cases of death and 151 cases of permanent disablement resulted by Occupational Diseases (*viz.*, Siticonis) referred to above, were reported by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and the amount of compensation paid in respect thereof was Rs. 4,680 and Rs. 2,14,746 respectively.

1006. As in the previous year, the mining undertakings in Kolar Gold Fields recorded the largest number of cases and Deposits of Compensation amount under the Act.

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Public Health

1007. The percentage of rural population in Mysore State was 77 and that of urban was 23. The percentage of male population was 51 as against 49 per cent of the female population.

1008. During the year 5,26,100 (5,10,392) live births were reported giving a birth rate of 23·9 (23·5) per thousand of mid-year estimated population. The number of still births reported during the year was 9,509 giving a still birth ratio to live births of 1·8 (2·7). Births.

1009. The number of infant deaths reported was 36,642 (36,196) during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 69·6 per thousand live births. The number of deaths reported due to maternal mortality was 2,909 giving a rate of 5·4 per thousand births as compared to 2,615 maternal deaths and maternal mortality rate of 5·0 (10·5) in the year 1958. Deaths.

1010. The number of deaths reported from all causes was 2,26,810 (2,27,450). The death rate per thousand estimated population was 10·3 per mille during the year.

1011. The birth and death rates per square mile of area were 7·0 and 3·0 respectively.

1012. The number of male births for every 100 female births was 106 and the number of male deaths for every 100 female deaths was 101.

1013. The reported number of births and deaths in the case of Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga and the districts of old Mysore State were low as compared with the other districts, because of greater degree of (i) under registration and (ii) non-reporting by the primary Registrars in these areas.

1014. *Plague.*—There were 91 deaths from plague during the year giving a specific death rate of 0·4 (0·8) per 1,00,000 of population. Plague.

1015. *Smallpox.*—Deaths under small-pox during the year were 3,593 (6,169). The specific death rate6 was 12 Small-pox.

PUBLIC HEALTH

(28·4). The incidence was highest in Dharwar District (63·9) and lowest in South Kanara District (0·4).

Cholera.

1016. The incidence of cholera was very low compared with the previous years. Only 261 (2,743) deaths were reported from Cholera during the year. The specific death rate was 1·2 (12·6). The incidence was highest in Mandya District.

Malaria.

1017. There were 15,502 deaths from Malaria giving a specific death rate of 69·9 same as in the previous year. The incidence was highest in Hassan District (149·2) and lowest in South Kanara District (7·2).

Typhoid.

1018. Four thousand three hundred and thirty deaths were reported from Typhoid during the year giving a specific death rate of 19·5 (20.8) per 1,00,000 of the population. The incidence was highest in Raichur District (59·8) and lowest in Gulbarga District (2·8).

Other Fevers

1019. Deaths due to other fevers reported during the year were 59,471 (53,809) giving a specific death rate 268·2 (247·9). The incidence was highest in Dharwar District (672·1) and lowest in Bangalore District (98·6).

Tuberculosis.

1020. There were 6,718 deaths from tuberculosis giving a specific death rate of 30·3 (31·9). The incidence was highest in Dharwar District (69·1).

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

1021. During the year there were 16,081 (15,509) deaths reported from dysentery and diarrhoea giving a specific death rate of 72·5 (71·5). The highest number of deaths was recorded in Belgaum District and lowest in Gulbarga District (8·2).

Leprosy.

1022. The incidence of leprosy was highest in Bijapur District (8·1). Seven hundred and sixty-four deaths were reported from leprosy during the year giving a specific death rate of 3·4 (3·6).

Health Education.

1023. During January 1960 sanction was accorded for the expansion scheme of Bureau of Health Education on the pattern suggested by the Government of India. The scheme envisages establishment of Administration, Stores and Maternal sections, field study and Demonstration Centre and Training and Student Health Education Unit with the assistance of the Government of India grants and UNICEF.

1024. The Bureau of Health Education carried out Health Propaganda work by means of visual publicity, lectures, Health Education, Publicity in Schools, Newspapers, Posters and Organisation of Health Weeks.

1025. To meet the increased demand for technical and trained personnel the following training programmes were undertaken. Training Programme

1. Sanction was accorded for enhancing the number of pupils for Midwifery training from 80 to 250 per year. The rate of stipends was raised from Rs. 25 toRs. 50.

2. Five batches were trained, in Family Planning Training at Ramanagaram.

3. Training facilities were provided at Bangalore and Mandya, to train laboratory Technicians.

4. Leprosy training in Bangalore.

5. Malaria Training in Mandya.

1026. Besides these, post-graduate training and specialised training were given to suitable officers and officials at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

1027. The 10 urban and 30 rural Family Planning Centres targetted for the Plan period were established by the end of the year. Family Planning

1028. Epidemic control measures for plague, cholera and small-pox in all the infected areas were carried out by the District Health Officers. Bureau of Epidemiology

1029. The general sanitation work was attended to during the jatras and fairs. Introduction of hand-flush latrine was aimed in controlling the spread of gastro intestinal infections, worm infections and fly nuisance. Food poisoning and adulteration of food cases were also envisaged during the year.

1030. Sanction was accorded for implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State and establishment of 4·5 Hypo-endemic National Malaria Eradication Programme units in addition to the 14·63 units which continued to function during the year. D.D.T. spraying work was carried out in all the above 19·13 units. Bureau of Malariology

1031. Out of the 3,70,138 children examined for enlargement of spleen, 1,248 were positives for spleen giving a spleen rate of 0·33 percent.

PUBLIC HEALTH

1032. The incidence of Malaria was brought well under control. There has been a marked decrease in the spleen rates. Spleen rate in Malnad districts was 0·06 and 0·01 for April and October 1959 respectively, as against 0·12 and 0·09 during the previous year.

1033. The spleen rate in Maidan district was 0·23 and 0·1 for April and October 1960 as against 0·3 and 0·27 respectively

1034. Midwifery training was being given in all the district hospitals in the State under the control of the Director of Medical Services.

1035. Government enhanced the amount of stipend to Midwife pupils from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 for 18 months course in order to encourage and attract more qualified candidates to come forward to take up Midwifery training in the Public Health Department.

1036. Dais training scheme sponsored by the Government of India in the 11 centres of Bombay Karnatak areas (districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, and North Kanara) Raichur and Gulbarga continued to function. It was proposed to start the training for indigenous dais in all the 37 Government of India pattern Health Units in the State.

Unicef Aid

1037. W. H. O. Nurse Miss. E. Hazell, reported for duty in January 1959 and continued to assist the Department in the training schemes during the year. The UNICEF assisted the department by providing teaching aids, equipment, films and nutrients and milk powder.

(ii) Medical Services

1038. There were 885 (874) Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries at the end of 1959. The average population served by each medical institution was 21,922·6 and the average area served by each medical institution was 83·9 sq. miles at the end of the preceding year.

1039. Out of 885 medical institutions, there were 178 hospitals, 707 dispensaries; 728 rural, 157 urban; 113 specially meant for women and children, 772 General Institutions meant for all; 281 were Government Institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of

which, 223 State Public and 58 State non-public maintained by the Railway, Public Works, and Electrical Departments and meant mainly for their staff; 17 Government-aided of which 14 Missionary and three non-missionary, 563 Local Fund and Municipal Institutions, receiving contributions from Local Bodies and 24 others (non-aided) of which 12 Missionary and 12 non-Missionary.

1040. There was a total of 214 Specialist Service Institutions in the State consisting of 70 Hospitals, 85 Dispensaries and 59 Wards or Clinics attached to Hospitals. A great majority of these institutions *viz.*, 113 were Maternity Institutions excluding Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,008 and that there were in all 3,379 other Specialist Institutions.

Transfer of Medical Institutions to Public Health.

1041. Thirty Medical Institutions were transferred to the Department of Public Health during the year.

Personnel.

1042. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions in the State including private institutions; health units and dispensaries transferred from the Medical Department, was 1,517 (1,445) of whom 1,218 (1,174) were men and 299 (271) women; 799 in urban areas and 718 in rural areas; 729 in State Public Institutions and 189 in State Special Institutions; 479 in Local and Municipal Institutions and 120 in Private Institutions.

1043. The number of nurses working was 1,201, midwives 1,077 and compounders 905. One hundred and thirty Assistant Surgeons Grade III, 20 Lady Assistant Surgeons Grade III, 26 nurses, 32 midwives, 46 compounders and 24 clerks were newly appointed during the year.

Indoor and Outdoor Patients.

1044. *Beds*: The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 13,167 (12,124) of which 5,750 for men and 7,417 for women and children.

1045. *In-patients*: Out of 3,94,240 (3,58,858) admissions during the year, 1,18,395 were men, 2,75,845 were women and children; 2,97,931 were cured 54,310 relieved, 18,557 discharged otherwise and 11,790 died and 11,652 remained at the close of the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES

1046. *Out Patients :* Out of 1,39,08,607 (1,37,52,490), out-patients treated ; 51,57,169 were men, 38,78,628 were women and 48,71,810 were children.

Note : In almost all the institutions of the State the general practice is to register all patients, as a rule, just as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as in-patients; So the number of out-patients mentioned in the Report generally includes the number of in-patients also treated in the Institutions.

1047. The following were the most prevailing causes of mortality among the in-patients treated :—

	Disease		Number of deaths
1	Anaemias	...	701
2	Br Pneumonia	...	533
3	Typhoid	...	526
4	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis	...	437
5	Tetanus	...	417
6	Other Heart Diseases	...	413
7	Lobar Pneumonia	...	344
8	Burns	...	304
9	Other Digestive Diseases	...	280
10	Avitaminosis and Deficiency diseases	...	262
11	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	232

1048. *Infectious Diseases :* Some infectious for which patients were treated both in-door and out-door were :—

			In-patients treated	Out-patients treated
1	Cholera	...	78	44
2	Dysentery	...	14,682	9,00,552
3	Leprosy	...	1,046	6,304
4	Plague	...	26	69
5	Small-pox	...	436	1,237
6	Enteric Fever	...	7,647	29,094

1049. The comparative statistics of some diseases for which out-patients were treated in the city and non-city institutions :—

Diseases	State Total	Cities	Non-Cities
1 Influenza ...	16,59,015	4,18,464	12,40,551
2 Wounds ...	10,53,944	1,46,265	9,07,679
3 Upper Respiratory Infections (Acute) ...	9,99,831	2,94,359	7,05,772
4 Superficial Injury ...	9,50,363	80,863	8,69,500
5 Other Disgestive Diseases ...	8,43,665	2,37,733	6,05,932
6 Acute Bronchitis ...	6,86,268	93,225	4,93,043
7 Diseases of Skin (Scabies)	4,81,574	1,35,904	3,45,670
8 Inflammatory diseases of the eye ...	4,75,662	1,18,984	3,56,678
9 Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis ...	4,65,866	1,28,633	3,37,233

1050. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 2,83,920 (2,85,070), of which 2,79,147 were principal and 4,773 were secondary. Surgical Operations.

1051. The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated on was 2,79,601. Of these, 2,61,599 were cured, 15,939 relieved, 1,159 discharged otherwise, 330 died and 574 remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

1052. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained Midwives and Nurses both inside and putside the institutions was 1,48,258 (1,29,400). Of these 83,857 were institutional and 64,401 were domiciliary. Of the total number of labour cases, 1,32,091 were normal and 16,167 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 842, the maternal mortality rate being 5·6 per 1,000 births. Parturition cases.

1053. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 1,61,29,027, the total receipts during the financial year 1958-59 under various heads, such as contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous Finance.

MEDICAL SERVICES

recoveries, etc., amounted to Rs. 58,32,011. The total expenditure for the year under various Heads such as salaries, establishment charges, medicines, buildings, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,13,85,461. The per capita expenditure on medical services for the year was Re. 1·10 nP. (0·91).

Progress of recent schemes.

1054. Major equipments like operation tables, anaesthesia apparatus, etc., worth about 11 lakhs were purchased for the use in Government Hospitals in the State during the year.

1055. Sanction was also accorded for six hospitals for the purchase of Ambulances at Rs. 20,000 each.

1056. Forty candidates were sent abroad as well as outside the State for Post-Graduate training during the calendar year 1959.

1057. During 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 79·32 lakhs was expended on Allopathic and T.B. Schemes in the Medical Department.

1058. A sum of Rs. 1,67,045·54 was spent on B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme Programme, during the year.

1059. All the eight Leprosy Subsidiary Centres sanctioned by the State Government under the Second Five Year Plan during the year 1958, started functioning during the year.

Central Leprosarium Bangalore.

1060. During the year 93,021 in-patients were treated in the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore.

MAJOR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) *General Institutions.*

Name of the Institutions	Number of Beds.	In-patients	Out-patients	Major and Minor Surgical operations performed.
1 Victoria Hospital, Bangalore ...	400	16,879 (17,812)	2,28,810 (1,87,967)	21,471
2 Bowring Hospital, Bangalore ...	174	5,156 (4,953)	73,117 (54,767)	4,173
3 Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore ...	336	16,546 (15,916)	2,02,136 (2,49,341)	8,778
4 Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields ...	60	2,772 (2,826)	61,857 (72,782)	...

(b) *Maternity Hospitals.*

Name of the Institutions	Number of beds	In-patients	Out-patients	Parturition cases	Major and Minor Operations
1 Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore ..	360	16,885 (17,380)	33,018 (55,760)	10,271	1,163
2 Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore ...	296	14 278 (12 296)	73,925 (73,440)	5,019	1,673
3 H.S.I.S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore ..	140	4,674 (4,136)	29,610 (24,165)	1,804	458
4 Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore ..	204	10,201 (9,408)	25,927 (27,658)	6,054	909
5 Maternity Hospital, K. G. F. ..	36	4,093 (3,783)	18,511	2,161	859
6 Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore ...	162	7,437 (7,403)	40,465 (49 215)	3,513	1,020

Children's Hospital, Bangalore.

1061. A children's Hospital with a provision of 60 beds for in-patients treatment is attached to the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore. The total number of children treated as in-patients was 3,056 (3,124). Of these 1,755 were cured, 559 were relieved, 285 discharged otherwise, 395 died and 62 remained in the hospital under treatment.

1062. *Out patients.*—The total number of children treated as out-patients was 23,549 (24,768).

(c) Special Institutions

1063. The number of beds in the hospital was 500 (500), of which 300 were for men and 200 for women and children. **Menta Hospital Bangalore.**

1064. Out of 2,424 (1,936) in-patients, 1,536 were men and 888 were women; 532 were cured, 1,002 relieved, 111 discharged otherwise, 89 died and 690 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

1065. Out of 1,379 out-patients, 901 were men and 478 were women.

1066. One hundred and seventeen major and minor operations were done during the year. **Operations**

1067. There were 205 (505) beds in the hospital. **Minto Opthalmic Hospital Bangalore**

1068. Out of 4,896 (5,162) in-patients 2,743 were for men, 1,610 for women and 543 for children, Of these 3,446 were cured, 977 relieved, 229 discharged otherwise, 5 died and 239 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES

1069. The number of out-patients treated was 48,272 of these 26,749 were men 13,246 women and 8,277 children.

1070. The number of major and minor operations performed were 15,896 and 1,132 respectively.

T. B: SANATORIUMS.

Particulars	The Princes Krishnajammani Sanatorium Mysore.	The Shanta Bai Deva Rao Shimvaram Sanatorium, Bangalore	Govt. Tuberculosis Sanatorium Civil Station, Banalore.	Govt. T.B. Sanatorium Bellary.	K.N. Sanatorium Kolar.
1. Beds ...	365	282	106	236	160
2. In-patients ...	1,171	1,125	626	705	196
3. No. cured ...	98	75	...	...	...
4. No relived ...					
5. No. discharged otherwise ...	704	584	289	188	71
	14	145	216	276	27
6. No. died ...	23	46	29	30	5
7. No. under treatment at the close of the year ...	335	275	92	212	93
8. Out-patients ...	10,710	6,013	1,163	3,068	1,276
9. Major Operations ...	268	106	Nil	5	Nil

The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields.

1071. The total number of in-patients treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Civil Station Bangalore Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was 2,084 (2,684). Of these 1,043 were males, 483 women and 558 childern; 1,560 were cured, 197 improved, 55 discharged otherwise, 205 died and 67 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

1072. The largest number of patients *viz.*, 413 was between the age of 20 to 30 years, the next lower numbers 405 and 382 were in the age group of 15 to 20 years and 10 to 15 years respectively.

1073. A large majority of patients in the above institutions were students. The poor economical condition of the people may be mainly responsible for their falling an early prey to infectious diseases.

1074. The following District and Local Fund Hospitals were functioning in the State during the year:—

1 Mallegowda General Hospital, Chickmagalur.
2 District Hospital, Chitradurga.
3 Sri. Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan.
4 Sri. Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar.
5 General Hospital, Mandya.
6 McGann Hospital, Shimoga.

7 General Hospital, Tumkur.
8 Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.
9 Civil Hospital, Belgaum.
10 Civil Hospital, Bidar.
11 Civil Hospital, Bijapur.
12 Civil Hospital, Mercara.
13 Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
14 Civil Hospital, Gulbarga.
15 Civil Hospital, Karwar.
16 Headquarters Hospital, Raichur.
17 Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.

(iv) Department of Indian Medicine.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1075. There were 526 Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and Dispensaries including grant-in-aid Dispensaries and two major hospitals in the State on 1st April 1959. During the year six more Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened bringing the total number to 532.

1076. To provide better teaching facilities with the knowledge of modern medicine on scientific lines, sanction was accorded for the purchase of two X—Ray plants, at a cost of Rs. 35,000 each, one for the Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore and the other for Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.

1077. Twelve apprentice Nurses at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and 40 compounders, 25 Ayurvedic and 15 Unani, at the Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore, were trained.

1078. A ten beded Maternity Ward was started in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.

Supply of Medicines.

1079. Necessary orders were issued for the supply of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines from the Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore, to all the Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and dispensaries in the State in lieu of cash grants.

Government Central Pharmacy.

1080. The Government Central Pharmacy at Bangalore which started functioning with effect from 1st April, 1958, had no permanent building. As such, sanction was

MEDICAL SERVICES

accorded for the construction of a separate building near Lal Bagh at an estimated cost of Rs. 4·09 lakhs.

1081. An Advisory Board for the Central Pharmacy was constituted for a period of two years to advise on various technical and administrative matters relating to Central Pharmacy.

Subsidised (Rural) Medical Practitioners.

1082. Rural Medical Practitioners or the Subsidised Medical Practitioners to whom a monthly subsidy of Rs. 65 was paid, were appointed to provide better medical facilities in the rural and urban areas.

Educational Institutions.

1083. In addition to one Government Degree College at Mysore and the other run by a private organisation at Bellary and 7 Shudha Ayurveda Vidyalayas at Belgaum, Bijapur, Hubli, Bangalore, Mysore, Udipi and Kushtagi, two more degree colleges at Belgaum and Bangalore were started by Private Organisations during the year. After receipt of the report of the Enquiry Committee constituted for inspection of the above teaching institutions, suitable grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 73,000 was distributed to these institutions.

1084. Another sum of Rs. 15,682 was sanctioned to the various Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries run by private organisations as grant-in-aid during the year.

Uniform Laws. Inspections.

1085. With the object of introducing a uniform system of registration and practising in the different systems of indigenous medicines in the State, the Mysore Homeopathic practitioners Bill, 1958 and the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1958 were introduced in the State Legislature.

1086. The inspections Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and dispensaries in the State were carried out by the Divisional Inspecting Officers and District Surgeons as usual.

1087. The work of the Department was satisfactory throughout the year."

CHAPTER X—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education

1088. The problems arising from the integration of the five different areas to form the New State of Mysore were continued to be tackled and the pace of development work was steadily accelerated. The new syllabuses to be introduced in the primary and secondary schools were approved and introduced in I and II Standards during the year.

Pre-primary Education

1089. There were altogether 172 (Government 5, and aided 167) Nursery schools in the State. The 10 Nursery classes started as adjuncts to Teacher Training Institutions were also continued, to cater to the needs of the children below 6 years of age who were eligible for admission to the Nursery schools. Government constituted a committee to assess the existing facilities at the pre-primary education stage and suggest ways and means of improving education at this state.

Primary Education.

1090. The Educational Survey defines that an area is served with a school if every child of the age group 6-11 can reach a primary school by walking about a mile. It was estimated that a total number of 3,429 primary schools were required to be opened in the State to provide primary education to Villages not having Schools. Seven hundred and eighty one primary schools of the basic type opened under the State Government scheme in earlier years were continued during the year. The number of New Type Middle Schools for both boys and girls was 4,675 with a total enrolment of 6,20,434 (3,81,483 boys and 2,38,951 girls). Besides, there were 886 regular middle schools with a total enrolment of 1,69,021 pupils (boys 1,19,235 and girls 49,786). Out of the total of 21,709 Lower Primary schools in the State 3,210 were basic institutions. A part of the Second Five Year Plan 400 Primary schools were converted to Basic pattern during the year. So far 1,743 schools were converted into basic pattern. The pace of conversion is determined by the availability of basic trained teachers and necesssary facilities. The new syllabus was introduced in the I and II Standards of all schools, both basic and non-basic during the year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Basic Education.

1091. Four hundred primary schools of the basic pattern were opened during the year. The construction of 32 craft sheds attached to Basic schools for demonstration and practical work was also undertaken. The number of junior and senior Basic schools in the State was 3,210 with an estimated total enrolment of 4,71,624 pupils.

Attendance Scholarships.

1092. To encourage enrolment of girls at the primary stage, 'attendance scholarships' in the form of clothes, books, slates and stationery were given to poor girls in rural areas on the basis of satisfactory attendance and progress and provided the income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 100 per month, preference however, being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. About 65,855 attendance scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 5,175 lakhs were awarded during the year.

Mid day Meals.

1093. The 'midday meals' Scheme was continued and was expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools. A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

Training of Teachers.

1094. The Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar continued to train 150 teachers. The post graduate basic Training College at Doddaballapur was discontinued and the same was started at the Graduates' Basic Training Centre Dharwar on account of heavy cost involved in regular training of teachers in basic education methods in a 3 year course, and as it was found quite sufficient to give a short orientation training in basic education methods for a period of three months to trained teachers. The number of teacher training institutions of the non-basic type was 27. The total strength in the institutes was 2,960 (2,066 men and 904 women). Of these 27 institutions, 10 were for women. The number of basic training institutes increased from 26 to 28. Under the aid from the Government of India two new teacher training institutions under private managements at Bangalore and Mysore each with a capacity of 100 trainees for one year course were started. Another Urdu training school was started at Dharwar merging the provision of Urdu training section of the Teacher Training Institute at Kumta. The strength in all the Basic training institutions was 3,226 (2,653 men and 573 women).

Secondary Education.

1095. There were 664 high schools including 2 public high schools under the Government of India by the end of the year. Of these, 138 were Government including 2 public high schools, 85 District Board, 89 Municipal and 352 private schools. This works out to one high school for about 35,000 of the population as compared to the all India figure (1956) of one high school for 36,000 of the population. The total strength in all the high schools was 2,33,307 pupils (1,74,477 boys and 58,830 girls). The strength in high school classes only, was 1,50,328 (1,18,089 boys and 32,239 girls) The number of high schools for girls was 106 in the State with a total enrolment of 41,727 pupils of whom 2,853 were boys mostly in primary sections of the composite high schools. Five new Government schools were started during the year.

1096. Under the programme of diversification of courses of studies in the secondary stage, one boys' high school was converted into multipurpose type with agriculture. In order to meet the needs of high schools with increased strength, 15 additional graduate teachers and 20 graduate physical education teachers were sanctioned for selected Government high schools. Maintenance and equipment grants to 132 aided schools were sanctioned during the year.

College Education.

1097. Education at the post-matric stage continued to be under the control of the two Universities of Mysore and Karnatak. The total number of Colleges for general education under the jurisdiction of these two Universities was 30, of which 10 were Intermediate colleges. There were only 4 separate colleges for women. The colleges for Professional education of the State numbered 35. The total strength of all the colleges was 35,266 pupils (28,873 boys and 6,393 girls).

1098. In addition to the above, there were also three research institutions namely (1) The Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, (2) The National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and (3) The Indian Institute of Science. The first two are under the Government of India control and the last one is managed by a Board. The strength of these three institutions was 644 including 30 women. The total number of Oriental colleges

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

numbered 7 and they had a strength of 1,651 pupils (1,450 boys and 201 girls).

Women's Education.

1099. The training of 30 women teachers in Home Science for senior primary schools was continued at the Maharani's Training College for Women, Mysore. Two graduate women teachers were deputed for advanced training in Home Science at the Irwin College, New Delhi. Additional equipment was supplied to 42 girls schools converted into multipurpose or higher secondary with Home Science.

Library Development.

1100. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was provided for the purchase of books and maintenance of the Central Education Library. Grants amounting to Rs. 40,000 for Regional and District Libraries were sanctioned for the purchase of books and equipment.

Develepment of Hindi.

1101. A sum of Rs. 78,000 was provided for the payment of grants to Hindi organisations in the State towards developmental activities for conducting free Hindi classes and purchase of Hindi books for Libraries and for the conduct of seminars of Hindi Pracharaks. Two hundred and twenty eight Free Hindi classes at a cost of Rs. 68,000 for Government officials organised under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas, were continued. Forty additional Hindi classes for Government officials were also sanctioned.

Examination Results.

1102. The following table indicates the results of S. S. L. C. and its equivalent examination of September 1959 and March-April 1960.

	Ex-Mysore	Madras Karnatak including Coorg.	Hyderabad Karnatak	Bombay Karnatak
Supplementary Examination held in September 1959:—				
No. appeared ..	9,026	1,367	1,471	3,004
No. passed ...	4 024	31.8	341	1,176
Percentage of passes. ...	44·6	23.3	23·2	39·1
For March-April 1960:—				
No. appeared ...	23,929	4 724	2,353	11,537
No. passed ...	16,106	2,901	1,027	5,728
Percentage of passes ...	55·7	61.5	30·6	49.7

(ii) University of Mysore.

Student nrolment.

1103. The total number of Students enrolled in colleges during the year was 33,123 (29,990). The number of

women students was 5,838 (5,168). Forty-seven students of foreign nationality were studying in the University.

Colleges

1104. There were 54 colleges under the control of the University, 17 maintained by the University and 37 affiliated institutions.

Courses of Study.

1105. The following new courses were introduced in colleges :

(i) Two Year Master's Degree Course in Arts and Science.

(ii) Four and a half year M.B.B.S., Course.

(iii) Bachelor of Dental Surgery Course

(iv) Five Year Integrated Course of Engineering

1106. The institution of the following Degrees was approved by the Academic Bodies.

1107. Master's Degree in Textiles and Engineering, Medicine (M. D.), M. S., M. Sc., and Degree of Doctor of Education. The Master's Degree Courses in Geography and Hindi were opened for the first time. The Degree Course in Home Science was provided for the first time in the Maharani's College for Women, Mysore.

Medium of Instruction.

1108. Kannada was introduced as a medium of instruction on optional basis at the Pre-University stage in fifteen colleges and at B. A., and B. Com., stages in two colleges. The University was taking measures for getting text-books, suitable reference and popular books on various subjects such as Science, Technology, Economics, History, etc., written in Kannada by the University teachers for the benefit of students and for public.

Research Scholarship.

1109. Seventeen scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 P.M. each were awarded for doing research in subjects coming under Humanities.

N.C.C.

1110. In all 1,156 cadets were receiving N.C C. training, of these 158 were women.

Convocation

1112. The annual convocation of the University was held on 27th October 1959. Three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight graduates received their degrees at the Convocation.

Buildings

1113. A provision of Rs. 7·00 lakhs was made in the University Budget for construction and repairs of buildings. In addition, large allotments have been made for construction works under the Second Five-Year Plan.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Conferences and Cultural events.

1114. The International Institute of Philosophy with its headquarters in Paris met for the first time in India in joint session with the Indian Philosophical Congress under the auspices of the University from 28th August to 3rd September 1959. The subjects of the Entretiens were (i) Science and Philosophy, (ii) Individual Freedom and Community, (iii) Traditional values. Representatives of UNESCO and 14 foreign countries took part in the Conference.

Sixth Inter-University Youth Festival.

1115. The Sixth Inter-University Youth Festival was held at Mysore in the University campus from 7th to 16th December 1959. Contingents from 33 Universities took part in the Festival. The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3·48 lakhs for meeting the expenses of the Festival.

Schemes uduer the II Five Year Plan

1116. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 19·178 lakhs as its share of expenditure for the following development schemes during the year :—

(1) Introduction of Three year Degree Course,

(2) Development of Post-graduate study and research in Humanities, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Kannada, Hindi, Education, English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian and Arabic, Philosophy, History and Indology,

3) Development of higher Education and Research in Science Department,

(4) Improvement of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges,

(5) Schemes relating to College of Engineering, Bangalore,

(a) Technical Development Scheme and (b) Expansion of Training capacity

(iii) Karnatak University.

Strength

1117. The strength of the students in the Karnatak University was 13,080 (11,464) and the number of women students was 1,081 (934).

Convocations

1118. The annual Convocation was held on 6th November 1959. One thousand and twenty candidates were admitted to the various degrees of the University.

1119. A special convocation of the University was held in March 1960, at which 165 candidates were admitted to the various degrees.

Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar

1120. The Institution is under the management of the University and its main object is to encourage research work in ancient Indian History and Culture. As many as 108 manuscripts were collected for the Library, important among them were *Ardhanemipurana, Lilavati, Krishna Kathasara Sangraha, Durga Purana, Kummatarayacharita, Mailaramangiri Vijaya, Mailara Mahapurana, Basaveswara, Panchastotra and Marasaugayya's Vyakhyana to Jiguni Marulayyana Kanda, etc.* The Institute has undertaken the preparation of anthology of Kannada Inscriptions and about 1,000 verses have been selected so far, for the purpose, the publication of which was likely to be completed during the year 1960-61. The book will be useful to the students of Kannada and History in B.A., and M.A., Courses.

1121. The University started the Department of Anthropology, strengthened the Department of Physics by adding Radio and Nuclear Physics, Department of Chemistry similarly by adding Inorganic and Physical Chemistry.

Research Schemes

1122. The following Schemes were either completed or were under completion:—

(*a*) Assessment of Occupational and Employment structure of Hubli City.

(*b*) Sheep Wealth of Karnatak.

(*c*) Survey of the Handloom Industry in Karnatak and Sholapur.

(*d*) Study of the Economics of the Handicrafts in North Karnatak.

(*e*) Transition Probabilities in Spectra of some Astral Molecules.

(*f*) The Theoretical and Phenominological studies in Nuclei.

University Library

1123. The total number of books in the University Library was 44,880 (41,000) during the year. The number of readers who attended the Library during the year was 39,707 (31,693).

1124. Out of the total grant of Rs. 1,30,000 sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the purchase of

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

equipment and furniture of the University Library, equipment and furniture worth Rs. 82,000 have been purchased so far and orders for the equipment worth Rs. 48,000 had been placed.

Circulating Library

1125. Under the Circulating Library Scheme, nearly 1,300 persons from the 20 villages of Dharwar District took advantage of the reading facilities afforded by the University. This Scheme has been extended to another group of 20 villages in North Kanara District.

Extension Lecture Service

1126. Under this scheme the following books were published :—

1. Bharatadalli Granthalaya Prasara
   Shri K. S. Deshpande.
2. Bharateeya Nagarikategе Manuvina Kodage
   Prof. B. H. Shreedhar.
3. Janasankhye Hagu Ahara Samasye
   Prof P. M. Umakanta Shastry.

Buildings

1127. The front wing of the main building for the teaching Departments on the University Campus and the Library Wing were completed during the year and were formally opened by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, Uinversity Grants Commission on 19th June 1959. The new hostel building for the students of the Post-Graduate Classes accommodates 250 students.

1128. In addition, the University has constructed a separate recreation-cum-auditorium hall. The Faculty Club was completed and had been serving as a Social Centre for the teachers and officers of the University.

(iv) Technical Education.

General

1129. The Board of Technical Education recommended that an opportunity should be given to diploma holders who have put in sufficient service in the profession to acquire degrees in Engineering, and also considered the implementation of the salary scales suggested by the Government of India for the teaching staff in the Technical Institutions in this Department.

Number of Institutions

1190. The number of Technical Institutions working during the year was :—

1.	Degree Level ...	... 8
2.	Diploma Level (Government)	... 15
3.	Diploma Level (Non-Government)	... 7

4. Other Institutions (Government) ... 5
5. Other Institutions (Non-Government) ... 10

Admissions

1131. The total admissions in these institutions during the year stood at 4,631 (4,177) and the total strength was 10,154 (6,942). The average attendance of the students in all the institutions was quite satisfactory.

1132. The number of students who appeared for the Technical examinations and passed were was follows:—

Sl. No.	No. appeared.	No. passed.	Percentage.
(*a*) Annual Examination	6,061	4,253	77·38%
(*b*) Supplementary Examination	1,247	805	77·66%

1133. The total fee income by way of examination fee was Rs. 1,43,500 as against the expenditure incurred for conducting annual and supplementary examinations was Rs. 2,80,000.

Scholarships and Freeships

1134. The number of scholarships and freeships awarded during the year in the various Technical Institutions were:

(*a*) State Government Scholarships	...	1,104
(*b*) Government of India Scholarships	...	268
(*c*) Corporation or Municipal Scholarships	...	31
(*d*) Other Scholarships	..	81
(*e*) Freeships	...	1,541

Practical Training

1135. Practical Training was arranged for the passed out Diploma candidates as in the previous years before awarding the Diploma. Under the practical training schemes of the Government of India, stipends were awarded for 17 students of the Polytechnic, Hassan. Such stipends were also awarded for the students of the Sri Krishharajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore and the Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore.

Libaray

1136. A large number of Technical books were purchased for the libraries attached to the Institutions.

(vi) Literary and Cultural Developmcnt.

1137. The following books were published during the year:—

Publications

1. Shakti Visishtadwaita 2. Sarvagna Vachanagalu 3. Nimma Drishti 4. Loka Geethegalu and books like 'Bharateeya Samskriti Darshana', 'Art and Literature of Vijayanagar', and 'Leelavathi of Bhaskaracharya' were under print. The copyright of the book 'Sarvagna Vachanagalu' was bought for Rs. 4,000 by Government.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Kannada Encyclopaedia.

1138. The work of the Kannada Encyclopædia was rapidly progressing during the year.

Award of Prizes for Best books in Kannada.

1139. One hundred and sixtyfour books, under various categories, were received for the award of prizes. The Committee appointed for the purpose, awarded 27 prizes of Rs. 750 each to the books adjudged best in the respective categories. A total expenditure of Rs. 24,124 was incurred in this respect.

Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Celebrations.

1140. The State Committee of Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Celebrations appointed four sub-committees viz., Finance, Programme, Publication and Theatre Plan.

1141. By arranging benefit shows throughout the State, about a lakh of rupees was raised to the Fund.

1142. Another sum of Rs. 22,000 was collected by a single drama benefit performance, of "Raja Vikrama" donated by the Kannada Theatres (P) Ltd., Mysore.

1143. The foundation stone of National Tagore Memorial Theatre was laid on 16th September 1960 on an extensive site adjoining to the Town Hall, Bangalore. This Theatre will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs to be shared by the Central and State Governments and the public as well.

1144. Regarding the commemoration publications, the Union Government had undertaken the responsibility of publishing eight volumes of works by Tagore in all the national languages of India. The State Committee decided to publish two commemoration volumes, (i) translation of English articles to be published by the Central Committee and (ii) an independent commemoration volume containing original articles in Kannada to be contributed by eminent scholars of Mysore State.

Grant of Subvention to Authors and Associations.

1145. Out of sixty-nine books that were received for grant of subvention to authors during the year, 33 books were granted subvention.

1146. The Editorial Board constituted for the publication of the book "Karnataka Through the Ages", with Sri R. R. Diwakar as Chairman, has finalised the synopsis. This book would contain about 800 pages and is expected to cost about rupees one lakh.

Kannada — Kannada Dictionary

1147. The work of compiling the Kannada-Kannada Dictionary has been entrusted to the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore. The compilation was being pushed through by eminent scholars, drawn from all parts of the Karnatak.

1148. The total estimated cost of this Scheme was Rs. 12 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned to the Parishat during the year for the work.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object.

1149. The Flying Training School is concerned mainly with the training of young men of the State in particular and others in general, in flying up to the "A" Licence standard and creating Airmindedness among the people of the State.

1150. The Government of India have sanctioned subsidy and flying subvention at the following rates during the year :—

1. Fixed Subsidy.....Rs. 40,000 per annum.
2. Flying Subvention :—

(a) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are Matriculates and are below 28 years of age,

(b) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are either Non-Matriculates or above 28 years of age,

(c) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of flying hours imparted to cadets of N. C. C. Air Wing,

(d) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of hours imparted to Government of India Scholars who are selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme,

(e) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours imparted to the personnel of I. A. F. and Civil Aviation Department who desire to undergo flying training.

1151. During the year the Institution received Rs. 89,831 (Rs. 76,836) as financial assistance from the

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Government of India based on the actual number of hours flown.

N.C.C. Cadets Training.

1152. The training of the Cadets of N. C. C. Air Wing commenced in the month of April. There were 18 cadets on 1st April 1959 and 11 new cadets were admitted during the year.

Scholarships.

1153. The Government of India had sanctioned four scholarships to the Institution. The rate of subvention paid to the Institution was Rs. 60 per flying hour done by each scholar.

Training on Payment Basis.

1154. Of the 12 candidates, three candidates completed their training during the year, one candidate discontinued and the training of the remaining 8 candidates were on the rolls at the end of the year.

Hobby Fliers.

1155. In addition to several categories of trainees, there were 21 hobby flyers who were in possession of "A" Licence had flown during the year.

1156. During the year 5 trainees obtained "A" Licences as against 10 in the previous year.

1157. During the year, 1,128 passengers were given Joy Flights at Bangalore and Mysore for a total number of 58 hours and 10 minutes earning an income of Rs. 6,157.

Finance.

1158. The total income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,32,348-72 (Rs. 1,01,596-68) and Rs. 1,95,812-76 (Rs. 1,70,921-06) respectively. The excess of expenditure over income was Rs. 63,463-04 out of which, Rs. 42,013-98 was adjusted out of Capital Account and the balance of Rs. 21,450 was treated as contribution from State Government.

Accidents.

There were no accidents during the year.

(vii) Government Museum, Bangalore.

1159. The Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and was visited by 7,04,505 (5,76,419) persons during the year.

1160. The Director-General of Archæology in India presented to the Museum some of the pieces of Sculpture discovered during the course of repairs to a Brahmadeva Pillar on the "Doddabetta" at Sravanabelagola in Hassan District.

PUBLIC INSTRUC-TION

1161. A total number of 17,669 (16,592) students belonging to 337 Educational Institutions accompanied by 343 teachers participated in the study excursions during the year in the Museum.

1162. Arrangements were practically completed during the year under report for the opening of the Srimanthi Bhavan with 302 curios for opening the museum donated by Colonel Mirajkar in memory of his mother.

CHAPTER XI--PUBLIC WORKS AND IRRIGATION.

Publice Works.

1163. Government ordered, on the 19th August 1959, the constitution of an expert team up to end of the year, consisting of the Officers of the Public Works, Public Health, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, to study the problems connected with the shifting of villages, restoration of breached tanks in Visveswaraiah Canal area, etc., and the rehabilitation work of the villages affected by the submersion under Krishnarajasagar.

Rental Housing Scheme.

1164. Government implemented the scheme 'Rental Housing' to provide quarters at the district and taluk headquarters to its low paid class III and IV Officials whose income did not exceed Rs. 500. Administrative approval was conveyed for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 27,84,400 in the first instance for the construction of two units of quarters in each of the seven districts namely, Gulbarga Raichur, Bidar, Shimoga, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Coorg.

1165. Another estimated expenditure of Rs. 13,15,800 was sanctioned by Government on the 24th March 1960, for the same purpose in Haveri, Gokak, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar Taluks. The amount so far spent under this head was about Rs. 3,32,000.

1166. The following important works were sanctioned during the year:—

(i) Construction of Buildings:—Twenty nine (29) works costing over rupees one lakh in each case.

(ii) Road and Bridge Works:—Fifty five (42) works costing rupees one lakh to rupees 14·00 lakhs.

Grant and Outlay.

1167. The final grant for the year under all heads (pertaining to Roads and Buildings) amounted to Rs. 14,54, 28, 878 against which an outlay of Rs. 15,12,63,600 was booked during the year.

1168. The construction of the following building works were in different stages of progress during the year:—

1169. Legislators home in the compound of the Residency, Bangalore, three Ministers' quarters in Bellary Road, Bangalore, a new taluk office building at T.-Narasipur,

PUBLIC WORKS

quarters for 5 daffedars and 41 constables at Srirangapatna, quarters for 64 constables at Mandya, 24 units of M. A. R. P. quarters in Mysore Road, Bangalore, huts for six head constables and 72 police constables of Armed Reserve, Mangalore, Police staff quarters at Tarikere, a High School building at Arakere, Srirangapatna taluk, a building for the Secondary Education Commission, Mercara, Model School quarters for graduate, metric and non-metric teachers, a hostel building for the B. D. T. College of Engineering at Davanagere, Occupational Institute building at Hassan, Polytechnic at Chickmagalur, a new block of two floored building for Government Arts College, Mangalore, Karnataka Polytechnic at Mangalore, Maternity hospital at Mercara, Surgical ward for Krishnarajendra hospital, Mysore, General hospital building at Thirthahalli, General hospital building at Davanagere, improvements to Taluk headquarter's hospital (Wenlock), Mangalore, and improvements to Lady Gosche hospital, Mangalore and the following building works in Bangalore City:

1170. Construction of 8 workshops and additional accommodation for S. J. Polytechnic, extension of Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, extension to Medical College Library Hall, extension of Pathology block in Victoria hospital, Nurses quarters at Albert Victor Road, Laundry buildings for the Victoria hospital, Hostels for Boys and Girls of Medical College, a new ward at Bowring and Lady Curzon hospital, extension to K. C. hospital, Malleswaram.

Central Stores.

1171. The activities of the Central Stores during the year consisted in sinking of Bore-Wells (of original nature and repairs) and purchases of Stores and machinery, etc., required for the Works and other Divisions in the State.

1172. The work in the Stores had largely increased during the year and the total transactions were,

Receipts	...	21,83.910
Issues	...	24,85,777

(including the balance of the Stores of 1958–59)

1173. The value of the Stores on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 8,74,488 as against the stock reserve limit of Rs. 20,00,000.

Office of the Government Architect.

1174. The office of the Government Architect was working as an integrated part of the office of the Chief Engineer (General), Mysore. The work of this office consisted of :—

(1) Preparing designs for the construction of buildings and structures required by several departments of the Government and local bodies in the State and

(2) Preparing and furnishing layout plans of buildings, town extensions and town improvements required by various Municipalities and Local Bodies in the State.

1175. Seventy-seven type designs, 136 special designs, 114 layouts and 10 special plates of Vidhana Soudha buildings were prepared during the year.

1176. *P.W.D. Electrical Division, Bangalore* :—This new Division was under the direct control of the Chief Engineer (General) of Mysore, Bangalore, with its jurisdiction extending throughout the State. Even though the division was formed for the maintenance and operation of the Electrical Installations of Government buildings in Public Works Department, this division was entrusted with the work of executing the electrification works of new and old buildings where the electrical installations did not exist.

1177. This division prepared more than 3,000 estimates amounting to more than 60 lakhs, of which nearly 1,250 estimates were sanctioned costing 26,40,000, achieving a progress of nearly 20 lakhs at the end of the year.

National Highways

1178. Mysore State has 3 National Highways passing through it, the total length being 557 miles 4 furlongs and 112 yards. Deducting 25 miles 6 furlongs and 568 yards running in Municipal Towns the net length maintained was 531 miles 5 furlongs and 204 yards.

1179. The Government of India provides funds for the maintenance of National Highways and also for original works relating to National Highways except for the lengths of roads passing through the Municipal limits of towns having a population of more than 20,000.

1180. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of National Highways during the year was Rs. 14,63,518. The average cost of maintenance per mile worked out to Rs 2,756.

PUBLIC WORKS

Revenue.

1181. ***Schemes in the II Five Year Plan*:**—The year, 1959-60 was the fourth year of the II Five-Year Plan. The progress secured on schemes during the four years commencing from 1956-57 was that as against the plan provision of Rs. 738·42 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 470-99 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs 268 lakhs to be worked out during the year 1960-61.

1182. The revenue realised during the year under Civil Works was Rs. 86,95,135 on account of rents, ferry receipts, recoveries of expenditure, transfer from Central Road Fund, Subvention from the Government of India, miscellaneous items, etc.

(ii) Major Irrigation Projects (P. W. D.), Munirabad.

1183. ***Tungabhadra Project*:**—High pressure grouting to the drainage gallery of the dam and special revetment works were carried out. The main canal was almost completed up to mile 65 and water let out. The earth work in mile 65 to 69 was completed. Lining the canal in miles 48 to 65, 67 and 68 was also completed. The R. C. C. Aqueduct in mile 69 of the main canal across Muski Nala, costing about Rs. 30 lakhs was nearing completion.

1184. Water was made available for an area of about 1,98,000 acres with water courses up to one cusec on the left bank in Raichur District, out of which, about 50,000 acres were actually developed and irrigated. On the right bank in Bellary District, water was made available to 79 232 acres, as against the irrigable and localised ayacut of 92,345 acres, but only 48,500 acres were developed and irrigated.

1185. ***Development of area under Tungabhadra*:**—The T. B. P. and Ghataprabha I Stage, taken up as a protective measure in the scarcity areas of the State, were completed. Government provided a sum of Rs. 225 lakhs to be spent during the 2nd Plan Period on various development works. In the Budget for 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided. Of this, Rs. 39 lakhs were earmarked for the development of the area under T. B. P. and there maining for Ghataprabha Project.

1186. During the year 1,164 demonstration plots were laid out. Four hundred acres of land were brought under

horticultural crops. A sum of Rs. 6,92,284 was advanced as loans. Twenty-eight roads were taken up for construction. The total expenditure incurred during the year worked out to Rs. 28,79,250.

1187. *Ghataprabha Project:*—The area irrigated during the year was 36,036 (20,210) acres. The area commanded by the Canal would be about 4·2 lakhs of acres with a capacity of about 2,000 cusecs at head for irrigating an extent of Rs. 2·98 lakhs acres of land. The total length would be about 150 miles.

1188. *Development of Area under Ghataprabha:*—The total expenditure incurred for the development works, was Rs. 59,858 as against the provision of Rupees one lakh. The total area irrigated during the year was 38,597 acres. Fifty demonstration plots were laid out. Five roads were taken up for construction and they were in the various stages of construction.

1189. *Bhadra Reservoir Project:*—The Bhadra Reservoir project is estimated to cost Rs. 3,353 lakhs. The total length of the Left Bank Channel is 48 miles. Out of the atchkat of 17,226 acres for which irrigation facilities were made available, about 13,768 acres of land were irrigated during the year. The total atchkat under various distributaries comes to about 36,820 acres.

1190. *Anvery Distributary:*—The length of the channel is 41½ miles and is designed to irrigate 15,247 acres.

1191. *Tunga anicut:*—The estimated cost of this is Rs. 2,31,13,000. The head works were completed but for the protective works on the right bank of the anicut which have almost been completed, except for the fourth compartment. The channels on both the banks have been in service to irrigate 21,500 acres.

1192. *Kabini project:*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3,20,00,000. The work on the main dam portion was started during the year 1960. Construction of "Toe Wall" on the upstream side was completed. As an alternative to the masonry bridge below the Dam, construction of a trestle bridge was taken up and about 12 trestles were erected.

PUBLIC WORKS

1193. *Nugu Reservoir Project :*—The estimatedcost of this project is Rs. 3,10,68 000. The scheme envisages, construction of a Reservoir to irrigate 20,000 acres. Major portion of the project was completed and remaining works such as tract roads, rehabilitation works, etc., were in progress. The area irrigated during the year by the Nugu High Level Channel was about 14,000 acres as against the designed capacity of 20,000 acres.

Other Works.

1194. The following were the other important works that were in progress during the year.

1. Hebbakavadi branch
2. Improvements to Thauganur branch
3. Improvements to Nidighatta branch
4. Opening Arakere branch channel from H. L. S. of Arakare branch channel.

1195. Maintenance works on the Krishnarajasagar Dam and allied channels including Visvesvaraya Canal were done during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,33,535.

Medium Projects.

1196. *Nagathana Tank :*—The Nagathana Tank, one of the Medium Irrigation Schemes, envisages construction of an earthen dam across Kyadginalla to impound a gross storage of about 98 M. Cft. and effective capacity of 85·2 M. Cft. The estimated cost comes to 14·43 lakhs. The total area irrigable under this tank will be 1,422 acres.

1197. *Ambligola Project :*--The estimated cost of this project is 91,60,000. This Reservoir is expected to bring under cultivation an area of 7,300 acres.

1198. *Lakshmanathirtha project :*—Estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 30,42,000, to construct two Reservoirs and two Anicuts across Lakshmanathirtha and Ramathirtha rivers, one on each, to irrigate 3,167 acres.

1199. *Hebballa Project :*—Hebballa project in Heggadadevanakote is estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs for construction of an earthen dam and a channel to irrigate 1,530 acres. The work on the dam was under progress during the year.

1200. *Chikkahole Project :*—The work on this Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 46,50,000 comprises construction of a masonry dam and a channel to irrigate 3,233 acres.

Excavation of foundation for the masonry dam was under progress.

1201. In addition to the above projects, certain other projects namely Dharma Reservoir project, Kolchi Weir scheme, Ramanahalli scheme, Areshankar Tank, Kalaskop Tank, Kanakanala project, Hathikoni project, and Jambadahalla project were under various stages of progress during the year.

1202. Major projects like Harangi project, Upper Krishna project and Bhima project were under various stages of investigation.

1203. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for the following works:—

1. Harinala Reservoir project (Belgaum District)
2. Kadur Tank project (Raichur District)
3. Kolhar Tank project (Bijapur District)

1204. Preliminary reports had been prepared in respect of the following schemes:—

1. Rangasamudra Tank (Bijapur District)
2. Anjanal Tank project do
3. Almol Tank project do
4. Setti Nalla Scheme (Belgaum District)

1205. *Mysore Engineering Research Station*:—The development of the Research Station to cope with the increased demand for research in the evolution of safe and economical structures was taken up and accordingly the undermentioned existing branches were strengthened.

1206. (1) Hydraulics (2) Soil Mechanics including Chemical and Meteorological sections and (3) Material Testing. Besides, a Road Research wing was newly added.

1207. Studies on the following, sponsored by the Government of India, were also continued in the Research Station:

1208. (1) Canal lining, (2) Standardisation of the use of Surki and other puzzolanic materials and (3) Restriction of evaporation from open water storages using Cetyl-Alchohol.

(iii) Irrigation and Public Health.

1209. *Irrigation Works.*—Irrigation works comprise (i) Channel Irrigation drawn from anecuts or dams constructed across perennial rivers (ii) Tank Irrigation and

PUBLIC WORKS

(iii) Lift Irrigation. All the relative works costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs were under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects.

1210. There were about 37,300 tanks commanding a total atchkat of 10·89 lakhs of acres covering about 64·7 per cent of the total irrigable area of 17·4 lakhs of acres of the State. With a view to speeding up the execution of all irrigation works and utilising fully the irrigation potentiality thereunder and increasing the food production in the State, a special scheme namely Special Minor Irrigation Scheme, was sanctioned during the latter part of 1957 and works were taken up as per the sanctioned programmes year after year treating them as Plan Works.

1211. The Irrigation works under the control of the Chief Engineer consisted of mainly two categories namely (i) Medium Irrigation and (ii) Minor Irrigation.

Medium Irrigation.

1212. Eight schemes carried over from the first plan were included under this head. Of these the Lakhanpur Bhandara was not in progress as the beneficiaries were not agreeable to utilise irrigation benefits. Of the remaining, two works were completed and two were nearing completion and the rest were in different stages of progress, bringing the irrigation potential created to 6,264 acres, under the first seven schemes.

1213. Thirty-two works which were outside the Plan were brought into the Plan during the year. Out of these, six works were not taken up as they were found either not feasible or required further investigation. Of the remaining 2,616 works were expected to be completed during 1960-61 and the rest will be spill over schemes for the Third Plan. The total potential under all these works is 24,287 acres of which 13,528 acres will be irrigated under the 16 projects which were expected to be completed during 1960-61.

1214. The expenditure during the year on all the medium projects in this zone stood at Rs. 13·90 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation.

1215. The following are the important classifications of works under this Scheme:—

(1) Restoration of tanks.
(2) Construction of new tanks, pick-ups, Bhandaras, anecuts and improving the existing ones.

(3) Special Minor Irrigation Works.
(4) Flood control and drainage works.
(5) Desilting and reclamation works.

1216. Against the provision of Rs, 580·5 lakhs for the Second Plan period, the expenditure to end of the year stood at 524·69 lakhs. The expenditure on minor irrigation works during the year stood at Rs. 144·63 lakhs against the plan provision of Rs. 135·68 lakhs. The reclamation of marshy lands and irrigable lands submerged under the water spread of tanks present a serious problem. As an experimental measure, bunding in the upper margin of tanks to confine the water spread within a limited area and releasing the bed for cultivation, was taken up in respect of Hebbal Tank (Bangalore North Taluk) and Sulebele tank (Hoskote Taluk).

1217. *National Rural Water Supply and Drainage.*—These Schemes were meant to provide protected water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas of the State. The Central Government bears 50 per cent of the cost as grant-in-aid and the remaining being met equally by the State Government and the Village Panchayats. The scheme at present was limited to a single village or a group of villages with a population up to 5,000. The Scheme was taken in two batches in the Old Mysore Area. The first batch consisted of water supply to 75 villages in Hassan, Tumkur, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. It was expected that all the works except Nagur in Shimoga District, would be completed by the end of the year.

1218. The expenditure incurred up to end of the year was Rs. 23·41 lakhs, as against an aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 29·90 lakhs.

1219. The Second batch of works comprising 97 villages in Bellary, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Mandya and Mysore Districts, these works were expected to be completed during the year 1962-63. A sum of Rs. 8·65 lakhs was spent during the year as against an approximate estimate of Rs. 41·89 lakhs.

1220. *National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.*—Under the national water supply and sanitation programme, 18 water supply and six drainage schemes were included, which also carry loan assistance from the

PUBLIC WORKS

Government of India. Of these, schemes in respect of the towns, Tumkur, Mandya, Holenarasipur and Thirthahalli, were completed and put into service. Twelve of the remaining schemes were physically completed.

1221. The estimated cost of all the 18 water supply schemes stood roughly at Rs. 362·46 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred up to end of the year was Rs. 154·44 lakhs.

Drainage Schemes.

1222. Out of six schemes, one was converted into an underground scheme against the original surface scheme sanctioned for Byadgi and out of the remaining five, the Mysore City underground drainage work was being executed by the Mysore City Municipality. The Kolar underground drainage was finalised.

1223. The three remaining works relating to Davanagere, Soundatti Yellamma and Bailhongal towns, were under progress during the year.

1224. The estimated cost of all the six schemes stood roughly at Rs. 62.34 lakhs, against which the expenditure to end of the year amounted to Rs. 18·59 lakhs.

State Schemes

1225. *Water Supply.*—Out of 76 schemes, 29 were completed and in respect of 46 works, the work was in progress during the year.

1226. *Drainage.*—Out of the 16 underground drainage schemes, work relating to Nyamathi, Shikaripur, Pandavapura and Mandya towns were completed and the rest were in progress.

1227. The financial aspect of both the 76 water supply and 16 drainage schemes stood as follows :—

Estimated cost	...	Rs. 1,038·65 lakhs.
Amount spent	...	Rs. 539·88 lakhs.

1228. *Other Fresh Schemes.*—Nineteen water supply and nine drainage schemes were included under this Scheme. Of the 19 schemes, 9 water supply schemes were under progress and of the 9 underground drainage schemes, only two namely Hubli and Dharwar, were under progress, the former being executed by its municipality.

1229. The estimated cost of the above nineteen water supply schemes and nine drainage works will be roughly 467·41 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred up to end of the year was Rs. 22·04 lakhs.

1230. *Investigation and Preparation of Irrigation Projects.*—Two Irrigation Investigation Circles with eight divisions and twenty-seven sub-divisions were sanctioned for a period of three years, by Government on 29th January 1959.

1231. The Minor Irrigation Investigation Divisions conducted detailed investigation of medium and minor irrigation works.

1232. The Major Investigation Division, Mysore was in charge of investigation of a single major project, *viz.*, Harangi project in Coorg with 7,800 M. cft. capacity to irrigate about 55,000 acres in Coorg, Mysore and Hassan Districts. The investigations and surveys of dam site were completed. The right and the left bank channels were aligned for about 35 and 55 miles respectively. Capacity contours were surveyed and the statement of areas coming under submersion was prepared.

1233. The Major Investigation Division, Dharwar, conducted detailed investigations and prepared plans and estimates for three projects. In addition, preliminary reports were also prepared for four irrigation projects.

1234. The problem of Flood Control in Mysore State received more attention in recent years due to disastrous floods in various rivers, experienced during the year 1954. The areas affected by floods to an appreciable extent are coastal districts of North and South Kanara, the districts of Belgaum, Shimoga, Mysore, Gulbarga and Raichur. Flood Control.

1235. The grant allotted for the flood control schemes during the year was Rs. 1·5 lakhs out of whichan expenditure of Rs. 0·20 lakhs was incurred during the year. Sanction of Government was accorded for the formation of a sub-division for the Northern zone of the Mysore State for investigations of flood control schemes, called the 'Flood Control Sub-Division' and stationed at Dharwar, started working from 23rd October 1952.

1236. The sub-division was investigating the following schemes :—

(1) Providing protection from flood ravages to towns and villages situated on the banks of (i) Ghataprabha, (ii) Malaprabha (iii) Krishna, (iv) Varada and (v) Don rivers.

(2) Khar land and salt water exclusion schemes in North and South Kanara Districts.

(3) Prevention from Sea Erosion of Costal towns.

1237. Most of these schemes were either in the initial stage of investigations or were being taken up for investigation.

(iv) Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects.

Linganamakki Main Dam.

1238. *Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.*—A total quantity of 2,48,600 units of 100 Cft. of excavation for foundation was done during the year and on the right bank it was 3,570 ft. The work was started during October 1959. The total volume of construction completed was 60,564 units of 100 Cft. and the quantity of mortar ground supplied was about 6,070 units. The progress of construction of Dam during the year was 65,268 units of rubble masonry in cement mortar and 12,141 units in surki mortar, forming 17·5 per cent of the total quantity of masonry to be laid for the completion of the first stage. The Core drilling along the Dam was also completed.

1239. The extent of Hiduvali lands that had to be acquired for the project was 8,902 acres. A sum of Rs. 9,59,061 was paid for acquisition of about 912 acres of various types of lands as compensation. Ninety-eight families were allotted lands for cultivation and 2,125 acres of forest land were released for allotment.

Talakalale Dam.

1240. The work of excavation for foundations of the dam was continued and 5,978 units of 100 Cft. of soils and rock were excavated making a total of 79,752 units. A quantity of 14,126 units of masonry and concrete was laid during the year bringing the total to 15,650 units. A quantity of about 94,940 units of surki mortar was grounded and supplied.

Power Channel.

1241. About 76,186 units of excavation in soils and rock for the power channel, was done during the year bringing the total to 2,25,039 units.

1242. Outlay on the works at site under various items during the year was Rs. 14,77,866 as against the estimated cost of Rs. 24,00,000. The total outlay up-to-date was Rs. 17,81,396.

1243. The total outlay incurred for the construction of temporary quarters was Rs. 6,25,120 and from the commencement Rs. 6,37,220 as against the estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000.

1244. Orders were placed for turbines and generators for the project. Indents were placed for the supply of Power Transformers. Orders for the fabrication and erection of penstocks were placed.

1245. The modified estimate for the I Stage works of Sharavathi Valley Project for Rs. 3,965.38 lakhs including Transmission Lines and Receiving Stations was sent to the Central Water and Power Commission.

1246. *Outlay.*—The outlay on electrical works during the year was Rs. 76,36,474 as against a budget provision of Rs. 96,50,000. The total outlay incurred from the commencement to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,02,964 as against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 835.00 lakhs.

1247. *Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project.*—One set of III Stage and another of IV Stage embedded gate parts were erected for the 6 feet diameter penstock pipe and kept ready for grouting.

1248. Construction of the right and left bank generating station buildings was in progress during the year.

1249. The value of stock materials received under the foreign orders in Bhadra Hydro-Electric Stores during the year was Rs. 57,10,502.

1250. *Foreign Order Specifications.*—Specifications for 11 kV. switchgear, control panels and D. C. Boards for Bhadra Hydro-Electric project were furnished to the Stores Purchase Committee. Foreign orders were placed for circuit breakers, motor generator set, rectifier generating set, etc., control panels and 100-ton and 65-ton cranes. Foreign currency utilised during the year was Rs. 3,45,400.

1251. The outlay on the entire project was Rs. 35,18,898 as against a budget provision of Rs. 84,00,000. The total outlay incurred from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 96,52,794 as against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,41,84,300.

PUBLIC WORKS

1252. *Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank) Munirabad.*—Construction of the power house building was in good progress during the year.

1253. The value of stock materials received against several foreign orders and accounted in Munirabad stores was Rs. 74,53,404.

1254. Foreign orders were placed during the year for steel structurals for 110 kV. transmission lines, power line carrier equipment, 20 and 10-ton tractors, and air compressor accessories. Foreign currency utilised during the year was Rs. 11,53,800.

1255. The outlay during the year for the entire project was Rs. 78,92,504 as against a budget provision of Rs. 1,34,70,000. The total outlay incurred from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 1,72,10,203 as against a revised sanctioned estimate for Rs. 642.90 lakhs.

1256. *Investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects.*—Several projects were taken up for investigation consisting in field surveys, preliminary reconnaissance survey of power stations, preparation of project reports, etc., of projects namely, Barapole reinvestigation, Upper Krishna, Kalinadi, Bedthi and Aghanashini, Sharavathi Tail Race Power Development and Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal Power House.

1257. *Outlay.*—The outlay incurred during the year for various investigation projects undertaken was Rs. 1,02,448 as against a budget provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The total outlay from the commencement for the investigation of projects to the end of the year under review was Rs. 1,38,374.

1258. *Total Outlay.*—The grand total outlay incurred by this project Department on various projects during the course of the year excluding the outlay on Civil Engineering works incurred by the Special Chief Engineer, Kargal, was Rs. 1,92,62,690 as against the budget provision of Rs. 4,42,70,000.

1259. *Accidents.*—There were 16 minor accidents during the year to persons engaged on construction works.

1260. *Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Board.*—The progress of work was reviewed by the Hydro-Electric

Construction Projects Board which was constituted by Government on 20th November 1959.

(v) Ports.

1261. The Mysore Ports Department was created with effect from July 1957 for the proper administration and efficient operations of various Ports in the State under an experienced Marine Officer as the head of the Department.

1262. Since the creation of the Mysore Ports Department, the total annual cargo traffic handled at the ports has increased from 1,26,974 tons in 1956-57 to 4,04,146 tons in 1959-60.

1263. Excluding Mangalore, there are 20 Ports in the State, fifteen are in the North Kanara District and 5 in the South Kanara District. Karwar is an Intermediate Port and the remaining 19 are minor ports.

1264. At the instance of the Government of India the State Government have undertaken the survey of traffic and development potentialities of the hinterland of Mangalore and Malpe ports, through the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, at a cost of Rs. 25,000 in connection with the development of an all-weather Port with alongside berthing facilities in the region.

1265. With a view to formulating a long term policy for development of several ports in the State, the traffic survey of Karwar, Honavar and Coondapur ports at a cost of Rs. 20,000 was entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, to assess the traffic potential with reference to the hinterland for their intensive development.

1266. The Government of India constituted an expert Committee to advise on measures for the increased utilisation of inland water Transport including mover of bulk commodities from the hinterlands to the ports and *vice-versa*.

1267. The Port Department has undertaken the hydrographic survey of Sharavathi River from Honavar to Gersoppa to ascertain the feasibility of transporting heavy machinery required for the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project and a sub-division has been sanctioned for the execution of this work.

PUBLIC WORKS

Passenger Traffic.

1268. The weekly passenger-*cum*-cargo steamer service of the Scindia Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, between Bombay and Cochin was continued during the year. At Malpe, Bhatkal, Kumta and Karwar Ports 53,130 (52,151) passengers embarked and disembarked during the year. Karwar continued to record the largest number of passengers, *viz.*, 32,289 as against 33,955 in the previous year. This was due to in and out flow of Goa passengers travelling through Karwar port.

1269. *Navigation, tonnage and dues.*—During the year 866 steamers and 5,463 sailing vessels of 6,03,633 and 2,02,427 tons respectively entered the ports in the State (except Mangalore) as against 1,115 steamers and 4,839 sailing vessels of 4,46,455-44 and 1,82,953-47 tons respectively that entered during the previous year. A total sum of Rs. 78,144·75 (Rs. 58,825·43) was collected as port dues.

Trade.

1270. A total quantity of 54,090 (62,441) tons of cargo was imported and 3,50,056 (2,17,660) tons exported through the ports in Mysore State (except Mangalore). A quantity of 1,46,604 (80,852) tons of iron ore and 6,790 (1,000) tons of groundnut extraction were exported through the Karwar port, while 1,00,972 tons of iron ore were exported through Belekeri port. A sum of Rs. 3,14,610-56 (Rs. 63,348-39) was collected during the year as landing, shipping and storage fees on import and export of cargo.

1271. The total receipts and charges of the department during the year were Rs. 4,02,294-27 and Rs. 4,13,595-78 respectively.

CHAPTER XII—TRANSPORT.

(i) Government Road Transport Department.

General

1272. There has been an alround improvement in the activities of the Department during the year. The year was mainly a period of consolidation and rationalisation and witnessed continued progress in bringing about uniformity in the working of the Department in all respects.

1273. The Department has maintained dispensaries at all divisional head-quarters except Raichur, for the benefit of the employees and their families. Welfare and recreational activities amongst the Mysore Government Road Transport Employees were organised in each unit.

1274. The operations of the Department were continued to be conducted by the six Divisions *Viz.*, Bangalore, Raichur, Hubli, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bangalore Transport Services, with the Central Office at Bangalore controlling and directing their activities.

1275. A Regional workshop was started at Bangalore with effect from January 1960.

Staff Strength

1276. The total staff strength of the Department including the two Regional Workshops and Central Offices, was 9,168 at the end of the year.

Fleet Strength

1277. The fleet strength of the Department at the close of the year consisted of 1,525 passenger buses, 51 goods trucks and 86 Departmental vehicles.

1278. To meet the heavy demand from the public for starting new routes and extension of the existing services, steps were taken to increase the schedules on many routes and realignment of the existing services wherever necessary.

TRANS-PORT

1279. The progress of passenger transport operations during the year was:—

Particulars	1959-60	1958-59
1. Number of routes as on 31st March.	978	779
2. Route mileage as on 31st March.	31,245	25,749
3. Number of schedules as on 31st March.	997	837
4. Average daily service mileage	1.28,707	97,904
5. Total effective mileage ...	4,33,31,428	3,57,35,049
6. Average number of passengers carried per day.	3,51,969	2,91.274
7. Average earnings per day ...	Rs. 1,50,609	Rs 1 22,182
8. Earnings per mile (nP.)	126·9	132·3
9. Earnings per bus on road per day.	Rs. 1,548	154·2
10. Fleet held as on 31st March (excluding R.W.S)	1,461	1,112
11. Average number of vehicles held.	1,274	1,105
12. Average number of vehicles on road.	973	840
13. Vehicles utilisation (Miles) ...	129·6	119·4
14. Average carrying capacity ...	47·8	45·3

1280. With a view to removing the disparity in the fare structure that existed in the three different regions of the State, a uniform fare of 20 nP per stage of 4 miles or 5 nP per mile was introduced for moffusil operation. For City Operations, the revised fares are, 6 nP for the 1st mile, 5 nP for the 2nd mile and 4 nP for the 3rd mile and 3 nP per mile for the remaining portion of the journey.

Breakdowns and Accidents.

1281. There were a total number of 7,175 cases of breakdowns and 652 cases of accidents, while the rate of breakdowns per 10,000 miles has remained steady at 1·60, the rate of accidents per lakh miles has recorded a slight increase from 1·27 to 1·46 during the year.

Express Services.

1282. New Express Bus Services were introduced on some of the important routes all over the State, for the benefit of long distance passengers. There were 58 (34) such Express Service routes in all the five moffusil Divisions.

1283. At the end of the year Luxury Bus Services in the following four routes were in operation :— Luxury Services.

1. Bangalore—Madras
2. Bangalore—Mangalore
3. Bangalore—Belgaum
4. Bangalore—Chitradurga.

1284. A special fare of 6 nP per mile was charged on these Luxury Services except on Bangalore—Madras route.

1285. The facility of parcel services were continued to be provided in the three Divisions of Hubli, Belgaum and Bijapur. The parcel traffic scheme had yielded an income of Rs. 2·37 lakhs. Parcel Traffic Scheme.

1286. The Department continued its concentrated efforts in rationalising the City Services at Bangalore and several measures aiming at improving the services and providing a better and adequate system of City Transport were implemented during the year. Bangalore Transport Service.

1287. With the addition of 87 new vehicles to the fleet, the vehicle position of the Division became satisfactory and self-sufficient. Five double-decker buses with a carrying capacity of 72 passengers started operations from 4th December 1959. In addition to these, 10 Leyland Special Tiger heavy duty vehicles with a carrying capacity of 57 passengers were also put on road during the year.

1288. As the Goods Transport Operations proved to be uneconomical, the operations in the three divisions of Hubli, Belgaum and Bijapur, were continued on a reduced scale. Goods Transport Operations.

1289. The Department had a net work of workshops spreadover throughout the State. It consisted of two major regional-workshops, five Divisional workshops and 37 Depot workshops. The two Regional workshops at Hubli and Bangalore, continued to attend to the retrieval of assemblies, reconditioning of bus bodies, chasses and other major assemblies, etc.

1290. The total revenue receipts of the Department during the year were Rs. 562·50 (476·81) lakhs. Of the total revenue, Rs. 529·96 lakhs were from passenger fares, Rs. 1·70 lakhs from goods operations, Rs. 10·99 lakhs from luggage and parcels carried and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. Finance.

TRANSPORT

1291. The gross working expenses of the Department, including the provision in respect of interest on capital depreciation and other adjustments, was estimated at Rs. 498·37 lakhs, thus leaving a net balance of 64·12 lakhs for the year.

1292. The relation between the Employees and the Administration was satisfactory during the year.

(ii) Motor Vehicles Department.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.

1293. The District Superintendents of the erstwhile Mysore State continued to be the Licensing Officers while the Regional Transport Officers of the integrated areas viz., Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg Karnatak, continued to be the Licensing Officers in those areas, since the Motor Vehicles Rules prevalent in those areas continued to be in force during the year.

Driving Licenses.

1294. A total number of 11,137 driving licenses were either issued or renewed during the year out of which 4,597 relate to those authorised to drive as paid employees A sum of Rs. 2,05,943—65 (Rs. 1,71,329—27) was collected during the year towards Driving License fees.

Conductors passes.

1295. Six thousand and fifty-five Conductors' passes were issued or renewed during the year.

1296. The Regional Transport Officers continued to be the Registering Authorities in respect of their regions

1297. Five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one vehicles were registered or re-registered during the year and a sum of Rs. 99,972—90 was realised during the year.

Convictions.

1298. The total number of convictions obtained by Police under Sections 112 to 127 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act during the year was 52,338.

Fitness Certificates.

1299. The number of Fitness Certificates issued was 15,029 (15,708).

Accidents

1300. The total number of convictions under the I.P.C. in relation to Motor Vehicles offences was 961 during the year, 92 cases related to section 304 (a) of the I. P. C. which relate to rash and negligent driving resulting in death or serious injuries.

Collection.

1301. The total amount of tax collected in respect of Motor Vehicles under all Heads amounted to Rs. 3,12,91,265—41 (Rs. 2,68,23,128—79).

1302. The amount of penalty collected for the belated payment of tax on Motor Vehicles as per Taxation Act and Rules during the year was Rs. 52,483-08. Penalty.

1303. During the year 107 permits were suspended and 227 were cancelled.

1304. Permits were issued or renewed during the year as follows :—

1. for operation of stage-carriages ;

2. for contract carriages other than cabs mainly for the Transport requirements of Industrial Undertakings, and Educational Institutions ;

3. for taxies, especially Baby taxies and Autorickshaws were liberally issued in Bangalore City ;

4. permits for private carriers were also liberally issued and restrictions on the area of plying was generally relaxed;

5. for public carriers to ply on inter-regional routes taking into consideration the needs and interests of Regions, need for additional transport and condition of roads.

1305. The total number of pucca permits issued in respect of all categories of vehicles at the end of the year was 10,739 and the number of temporary permits issued was 12,197.

1306. The Inter-State agreements were finalised between Mysore and Bombay, Mysore and Kerala and Mysore and Andhra Pradesh States. As a result of these agreements, levy of single point taxation on transport vehicles plying between Mysore and Kerala and Mysore and Andhra Pradesh on pucca permits were adopted. In the case of Mysore and Bombay, levy of single point tax in respect of stage-carriages and level point tax in respect of Goods Vehicles was adopted.

1307. Several measures have been taken to promote Tourism in the State. Rules for the grant of special (Tourist) permits were framed and Notifications exempting tax for tourist vehicles registered in one State and plying in the neighbouring States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Orissa were issued by all the six Governments on a reciprocal basis. Tourism.

CHAPTER XIII—SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(i) Social Welfare.

1308. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—A total provision of Rs. 44,10,000 (38,08,000) was made for the various welfare schemes of Scheduled Castes. But a sum of Rs. 42,98,736 (38,37,530) was spent during the year, under Education, housing, economic aid for development of cottage industries, aid to agriculturists, drinking water wells, community centre buildings, aid to voluntary agencies, publicity and propaganda and miscellaneous schemes, etc.,

1309. During the year, an amount of Rs. 10,75000 (Rs. 14,27,000) was sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes under article 275(i) of the Constitution of India, for establishing agricultural, Residential and Housing colonies and economic uplift *i.e.*, training-*cum*-production in cottage industries, etc. of this a sum of Rs. 9,34.921-74 (Rs. 12.34,563) was spent.

1310. *Women Welfare Schemes among Scheduled Castes.*—During the year 51 more Women and Child Welfare centres were started besides the 23 centres started already in the previous year. A total provision of Rs. 2,72,000 was provided on these schemes and a sum of Rs. 2,39,798-80 was spent. The number of children attending the centres was 2,530 and the women attending the Community Welfare Centre were 816 during the year.

1311. *Nursery Schools.*—On an average in each of the centre about 50 children of the age group 3 and 5 years were attending the nursery class and these children were provided with milk and mid-day meals and also a set of clothes. On the whole the progress of the nursery classes was quite satisfactory.

1312. *Community Welfare Centres for Women.*—Community Welfare Centre were for Women conducted in the afternoon. On an average about 15 to 20 women attended these classes and were taught primarily cutting, stitching, social education, recreational activities and bhajans and excursions were also conducted. Each centre had been provided with a sewing machine so that the women learn stitching and cutting.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

1313. During the year a new scheme to impart training to Scheduled Caste Women in tailoring was implemented. To begin with, on an experimental basis, 19 tailoring units were started in the 19 District headquarters. In each of the centres, training was given to 12 Harijan Women in cutting and tailoring for a period of one year. They were paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 25.

1314. *Welfare of Nomadic and Seminomadic Tribes.*— A sum of Rs. 4,05,000 was provided in the Budget Estimate for the welfare of Nomadic and Seminomadic Tribes in the four Districts of Dharwar, Karwar, Belgaum and Bijapur, for schemes under Education, economic uplift, organising one Labour Contract Society, housing and miscellaneous etc.,

1315. A sum of Rs. 7,776 was utilised and grant-in-aid given to 18 hostels. Grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,200 were placed for sanctioning Books and other equipment to 150 students at Rs. 20 per pupil and for award of 50 scholarships of a value of Rs. 84 per annum per student and it was utilised for the purpose. One Ashram School was started at Soundatti, Muragod Taluk.

1316. An expenditure of Rs. 1,52,925 was incurred and aid given to 612 persons as economic aid. One Labour Contract Society was formed in Bijapur District through the Co-operative Department.

1317. One Sanskarakendra was opened at Mundgod for the welfare of Nomadic and Seminomadic Tribes at a cost of Rs. 5.000.

1318. Housing grant of Rs. 1,99,400 was distributed in the four districts and Rs. 1,98,000 were spent as subsidies for construction of houses which benefitted 505 persons.

1319. *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*: (State Sector).— A total provision of Rs. 8,08,000 was provided for the scheme of welfare of the Scheduled Tribes during the year under different heads such as education, opening of Community centres, housing and colonisation, aid to agriculturists, organising forest labourers' co-operative societies, economic aid to develop crafts, approach roads to colonies, mobile health unit, drinking water wells, aid to voluntary agencies and schemes for development of under-developed area.

1320. Sanction was accorded to start "Ashram Schools" which are residential, one in each district of South Kanara, Coorg, Mysore, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Bangalore, with a strength of 25 children of the Scheduled Tribes. The school in Bangalore District was however intended for "Hakki Pikki" Tribes, with a strength of 30 children and was located in Bhutanahalli, Anekal Taluk.

1321. Four hundred and eight houses were built, agricultural assistance was given to three hundred and fifteen families, one forest labourers' co-operative society was started in South Kanara District and another in Coorg District, 581 persons were benefitted under the scheme to aid the development of crafts, one jeep was purchased for providing a mobile health unit in the Coorg District, ten wells were sunk, two maternity units were opened in Coorg District, and medical aid was given to five families.

1322. *Welfare of Denotified Tribes*: (State Sector).— A total provision of Rs. 3,00,000 was made for the welfare of Denotified Tribes, under the different heads referred to above and a sum of Rs. 2,47,201-23 was spent on the same.

1323. The expenditure included grant-in-aid to seven ex-criminal tribes hostels in the districts of Hassan, Gulbarga and Bidar, economic aid to school going children, construction of 258 houses, purchase of bullocks to 367 persons, providing of agricultural implements, manure, seeds etc., for 297 persons, supply of milch cows or sheep to 125 families, repair of 15 old wells and sinking of 18 new wells, aid to 191 families to develop crafts, approach roads at 21 places etc., and miscellaenous schemes, during the year.

1324. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.*— An amount of Rs. 10,75,000 was provided under this scheme, for starting 43 agricultural colonies and one housing colony in Shimoga District, financial aid was given for training-*cum*-production centre in Cottage Industries, craftsman training programme, technical hostel for Scheduled Caste students in Bangalore and for individuals for development of crafts and total expenditure of Rs. 9,34,921-74 was incurred on account of the above scheme.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

1325. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.*—A total sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was provided under different heads like housing, economic aid, wells, community centres and education etc., and the amount spent was Rs. 3,94,262 during the year.

1326. Out of the provision of Rupees One lakh made for the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and rehabilitation of Tribal families practising shifting cultivation, a sum of Rs. 82,537 was spent for establishing agricultural colonies at Kambibane in Coorg District, Adinadur, Hundur and Basawanhalli.

1327. *Welfare of Other Backward Classes (Central Sector).*—Out of the grant of Rs. 5,50,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes for the year, a sum of Rs. 2,90,426-45 was spent for construction of school building, agricultural aid to 300 families, housing to 350 families, drinking water wells and communications etc.,

1328. *Welfare of Denotified Tribes (Central Sector).*—Out of the grant of Rs. 2,38,000 sanctioned by the Government of India, a sum of Rs. 2,22,173-68 was spent on schemes such as Housing, economic aid, sinking of drinking water wells and irrigation wells, roads, and school buildings, etc., during the year.

1329. *Spill over Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Central Sector).*—A total sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes spill over schemes under central sector for completion of the incompleted works and a sum of Rs. 3,24,046-38 was spent.

1330. The entire allotment under Central sector for the above schemes, both spill over and regular schemes, was Rs. 14,75,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 12,58,968—12 during the year.

1331. *Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.*—The Government of India decentralised the work of awarding post-matric scholarships to Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and Other Backward Classes and entrusted this work to the State Government for awarding the same.

(ii) Community Development Programme.

1332. At the beginning of the year, there were 127½ units consisting of I and II Stage blocks. During the year 20 Pre-Extension blocks were started during April and October 1959 and 15 Pre-Extension blocks were converted into stage I during April and October 1959. There were in all 163 blocks at the end of the year, comprising of 27 Community Development, 96 Stage I, 20 Stage II and 20 Pre-Extension blocks.

1333. According to the revised position, as at the end of the year 121 taluks in the State, 50,942 sq. miles of area, 17,503 villages and 1,00,38,000 of Rural population accounting for 69·3, 67·5, and 67·2 per cent respectively of the State's total figures, came under the Community Development Programme.

1334. *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*:—Top priority was given to Agricultural programme. During the year 15,05,008 maunds of Chemical Fertilisers, 2,57,839 maunds of improved seeds and 17,040 improved implements were distributed. Sixty four thousand two hundred and ninety five new pits were dug for compost making. The introduction of green manure continued to receive attention.

1335. Under Animal Husbandry programme 1,419 improved animals like Pedigree bulls etc., and 10,949 Pedigree birds were supplied to improve the local breeds. In addition to the existing Artificial Insemination Centres, six additional main centres and 34 sub-centres were started. Several local ponds were utilised for rearing fish of different varieties. One lakh seventy two thousand and eight hundred and seventy two scrub bulls were castrated.

1336. *Irrigation*:—Loans to the extent of Rs. 83.19 lakhs were granted to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells, improvement of lands, purchase of irrigation pump sets, contour bunding etc., including loans granted under 'J-Housing'. An expenditure of Rs. 15.17 lakhs was incurred exclusively under 'Irrigation'. An additional area of 40,460 acres was brought under irrigation during the year.

1337. *Rural Health and Sanitation*:—In addition to the existing 415 rural dispensaries which were functioning

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

at the end of the year 1958-59, 78 new rural dispensaries were started during the year. One thousand seven hundred and forty four drinking water wells were sunk and 2,765 drinking water wells were repaired and 3,287 smokeless chullas were introduced. One lakh ninetyone thousand two hundred and eighty seven yards length of drains were constructed and 6,276 latrines were put into use.

1338. *Education and Social Education*:—One thousand six hundred and fifteen adult literacy centres were started and 24,100 adults were made literate. One thousand three hundred and eleven libraries were opened in the rural parts. Two thousand nine hundred and sixteen young farmers' clubs with a membership of 36,880 and 764 Mahila Samithies with a membership of 10,215 were organised. One thousand six hundred and thirty four leaders' camps other than youth and children's camps were held in which 23,896 village leaders were trained.

1339. *Communication*:—One thousand and twenty two miles of kutcha roads were formed, 1,474 miles of roads were repaired and 1,172 culverts were constructed during the year.

1340. *Rural Arts and Crafts Programme* :—A total sum of Rs. 5,62,486 was spent from Block Budget for the above programme. In addition to this, the All India Boards have also spent a sum of Rs. 20,38,500 during the year. Cluster type Rural Artisan Training Institutes were established in all Districts and candidates from Block areas deputed for training to these institutions.

1341. *Co-operation* :—There were 7,990 Co-operative societies such as Credit, Industrial, Farming etc., Societies in Community Development areas as on 31st March 1960, with a total membership of 11,89,626.

1342. *Government Expenditure and People's participation* :—The expenditure under the Community Development Programme during the year was Rs. 2,44,07,000 and a sum of Rs. 36,61,000 was realised by way of people's contribution :

1343. *Gramasevaks' Training Centres* :—During the year, two more Gramasevaks' Training Centres, one each at Kudige and Bagalkot were started in the State from 1st April 1959 replacing the Basic Agricultural Schools.

During the year, 250 candidates were trained in the Gramasevaks' Training Centres and at the end of the year 276 candidates were undergoing training in those Gramasevaks Training Centres.

1344. *Home Science Wings*:—In addition to the Home Science wing at Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Mandya, one more Home Science Wing was started during the year at the Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Dharwar. The training capacity of this wing is 40 candidates per year, as in the case of the Home Science Wing at Mandya. The staff of the Home Science Wings participated in the work seminar held at Hyderabad.

1345. The progress of the Community Development work on the whole continued to be satisfactory during the year.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

1346. *Land Colonisation at Ratnapur, Hunsur Taluk*:—Out of 94 Ex-servicemen of Mysore State Forces and Indian Armymen interviewed, 23 were selected to the Colony. Two hundred and thirty-one Ex-servicemen were selected upto end of March 1960. The total number of men settled on the colony as on 31st March 1960 was 196.

1347. The new settlers were allotted dry lands at six acres and wet lands at two acres each. The total allotment of dry and wet lands as on 31st March 1960 were 1,008 and 336 acres respectively.

1348. A sum of Rs. 15,540 has been paid to settlers as reclamation charges at Rs. 60 per acre of dry and Rs. 200 per acre at only one acre of wet land for each settler. The total amount of reclamation charges paid to the settlers as free grant from the inception of the scheme was Rs. 61,255 for wet and dry lands.

1349. A total extent of 228(223) acres of wet land was brought under irrigation during the year. Irrigation

1350. The settlers cultivated 362(457) acres of dry land during the year. The principal dry crops grown in the colony were jola, ragi, til, coriander, horsegram, Bengalgram, tobacco and cotton, the wet land crop being paddy only.

1351. A sum of Rs. 2,250 has been paid to the settlers for purchasing bullocks and carts during the year thus Loans

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

bringing the total amount of loan paid upto the end of March 1960 to Rs. 75,300.

Multi-purpose Co-operative

1352. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Society started two years ago for the benefit of the settlers of the Colony with the financial aid of the Mysore District Co-operative Bank, Mysore, continued to function during the year.

School

1353. The Primary school in the colony worked satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the school was 96.

Expenditure

1354. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 33,461 (Rs. 26,655.84) while the total expenditure of of the Scheme upto the end of 31st March 1960, was Rs. 5,51,395.

(iv) Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra (Beggar Relief Centre), Bangalore.

1355. The Prohibition of Beggary Act (Act. No. XXXIII of 1944), continued to be in force within the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

1356. Three thousand one hundred and fourteen beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year as against 3,446 during the previous year.

1357. Out of 3,114 beggars arrested, 900 being first offenders were released by the Receeiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging.

1358. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine beggers were produced before the II City Magistrate who after summary enquiry released 1,159 beggars as against 1,200 during the previous year and the rest 1,061 were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre.

Activities of of the Relief Centre.

1359. The total number of beggars detained and maintained in the Kendra was 1,473 (1,819) during the year. Of these beggars, 64 (105), were discharged by the Magistrate on surety of their relatives and 46 beggars were released after recovery of maintenance charges as per orders of the Court. The Superitendent of the Kendara released 972 (847) beggars on parole on the assurance given by the beggars that they would not resort to begging again but live by honourable means.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

1360. Sixty-four beggars suffering from various diseases who could not be treated in the Kendra Dispensary for want of adequate medical and nursing facilities were admitted to the various hospitals in the City. Medical Aid.

1361. The number of beggars who escaped was 58, during the year. Escapes.

1362. In the Tailoring Section 12 boys continued to receive training. Six hundred and thirty-six garments of various types required for the use of the inmates and the staff of the Kendra were stitched by the Trainees. Cottage Industries

1363. In the Binding section on an average 25 boys were under training and 58,960 book lables, 21,150 file boards, 61,350 covers and 585 registers were prepared by them during the year.

1364. The Sheep Farm attached to the Kendra worked satisfactorily during the year.

1365. Out of the 130 acres of cultivable land attached to the Kendra. 78 acres were cultivated with the help of the inmates and the remaining were leased out to the ryots at Rs. 20 per acre. Agriculture and gardening.

1366. The primary school attached to the Kendra continued to cater to the educational needs of child inmates and the staff's children. Education.

1367. As usual, the radio set, and the periodical bhajans, provided recreation to the inmates in general while facilities for games viz., football, volley ball, carrom boards were also provided. Recreation.

1368. The Kendra accounted for a total expenditure of Rs. 1,67,562·98 during the year as against Rs. 1,03,029·00 during 1958-59. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,483·86 as against Rs. 3,366·00 during the previous year. The expenditure figure for the year includes a sum of Rs. 14,791·00 spent on the acquisition of lands and another sum of Rs. 38,796 incurred on construction of buildings. Finance.

(vi) State Five Year Plan 1959-60—Progress.

1369. The State's Second Five Year Plan was finalised in 1956-57 in consultation with the Planning Commission with an outlay of Rs. 145·13 crores. On a reappraisal of the resources available, the National Development Council decided that the size of the State Plan would be of the order of Rs. 136 crores. Outlay

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

1370. The programme for the year was worked out in detail taking into consideration the progress achieved during the previous years and the financial resources available, and the Planning Commission suggested that the State Plan for 1959-60 be drawn up with an outlay of Rs. 27.5 crores. The expenditure incurred in the first two years was of the order of Rs. 18.3 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 21 crores during 1957-58. But during the year 1958-59, the entire amount of Rs. 25.6 crores provided for the year was spent. Thus, the outlay during the first three years of the Plan was of the order of nearly Rs. 65 crores. In addition to this, development schemes with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores, which were hitherto outside the Plan, were also brought within the Plan and the Departments were asked to avoid non-developmental and non-plan expenditure.

1371. The Planning Commission after detailed discussions with the representatives of the State Government agreed to a total outlay of Rs. 32·5 crores with a central assistance of Rs. 14·5 crores, in the budget for 1959-60. The following table gives the details of provisions made in the Budget under the main development heads :—

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Agriculture and allied Schemes	...	57·67
Community Development	...	200·00
Irrigation and Power	...	1,430·00
Industries	..	225·84
Roads and Transport	...	265·00
Social Services	...	592·05
Miscellaneous	...	18·55
Total	...	3,302·11
State share in Centrally sponsored Schemes.	...	196·87
Grand Total	..	3,499·98

1372. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 30·21 crores was incurred altogether against the provision of Rs. 32·5 crores in the Plan. The total expenditure on the Plan for four years came to Rs. 95 crores.

1373. Government reviewed the progress achieved during 1959-60 in particular, and the progress secured during the Plan period in general and found that the short-falls were due to the scarcity of building materials and contractors and also due to pancity of technical personnel in Public Works, Medical, Public Health and Animal Husbandry Departments.

1374. With a view to overcoming the shortage of building materials Government instructed the Public Works Department that construction works should be taken up as far as possible with the local materials available.

1375. As regards shortage of technical personnel, it was felt that the position would improve as soon as the Technical Colleges opened during the second plan period start turning out Graduates and Diploma-holders. Government also decided to increase the intake of students in the Technical Colleges to meet the increased demand.

1376. *Preliminary work for drawing State Third Five Year Plan* :—In the fourth year of the Second Plan period, it was deemed necessary to take up preliminary work connected with the drawing up of the State Third Five Year Plan. Government constituted various working Groups and these, after detailed examination, prepared a Draft Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 279 crores and placed it before the State Development Council for consideration. The Draft Plan was made available to the public and to various institutions to make suggestions which Government might keep them in view when finalising the Third Five Year Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission.

CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archaeology

Exploration

1377. In connection with the study and inspection of ancient monuments in the State and the collection of inscriptions, tours were undertaken in some parts of the State. At Srirampura, there are a few monuments belonging to the Nayak or post-Vijayanagar period of which the fine mantap with Dravidian pillars deserves mention. At Periapatna the Shri Keshava Temple appears to have been constructed at different periods starting from the Chola period. Shri Hanumantheshwara Temple at Bannur is one of the early monuments in the State, built during the Ganga period and the reign of the great Chola Ruler Raja Raja who ruled between 985 and 1014 A.D. His inscription is found on the basement of the navaranga. The temple is built in the Dravidian style. This place appears to have had a long history, and references made in some of the inscriptions of the Ganga King Sripurusha (8th century A.D) are found there. At Arsikere, the Sahasrakuta Basthi, a Jain monument, is another good Hoysala structure next to the famous Shri Eswara Temple at the place.

1378. There are a number of small monuments at Hebbur all belonging to a very late period. Shri Varadaraja Temple was built in about the 15th or 16th Century A. D. This temple deserves protection. Kalyani was the capital of the great Chalukyan Empire.

1379. The megalithic site at Banniguppa near Pandavapura, has now been disturbed to a great extent mainly by cultivators.

1380. A palaeolithic site at Bagalkote which is about two miles from the place, and on the right bank of the river Malaprabha is very extensive.

Excavation

1381. During the month of March 1960, excavations were continued on the site of T. Narasipur. They revealed that the megalithic culture was preceded by a Chalcolithic phase with its typical pottery, etc. While exploring the bank of the river, just by the side of the site, and a part of it probably at one time, a number of flakes of jasper and quartz and a few series II tools were picked up. It would be

MISCELLANEOUS

interesting to ascertain from excavations, whether they also turn up in the stratified layers. If the answer is in the affirmative, the site would be the habitat of the Palæolithic man of Mysore.

Library and Museum

1382. About sixty books and periodicals were acquired for the library of the Department.

Epigraphy

1383. A few inscriptions and coins were collected during the general survey tours conducted by the Department of which the following may be noted :—

(*a*) The Hoysala Copper plate grant at Turuvekere, Tumkur District, consisting of seven plates and Tiger seal belong to the reign of Hoysala king Narasimha I and is dated in the year Sarvadhari *i.e.*, A.D. 1168.

(*b*) Seventy-seven silver coins of the Rupee size belonging to the reign of Shah Jehan, Aurangzeb and his sons were discovered at Ratkal village, Gulbarga District. These are being studied in detail.

(*c*) Twenty-four gold coins, three gold ear-ornaments and one silver receptacle discovered at Brahmipura, seventy seven silver coins discovered at Ratkal and a copper plate record of the Hoysala king Narasimha III discovered at Turuvekere have been acquired for the Departmental Museum.

(*d*) Another board of twenty-four gold coins of the fanam type, three gold ear-ornaments and one silver receptacle discovered at Brahmipura, Channapatna Taluk were also received in the Department for study and display.

Finance

1384. The Receipts and Expenditure of the Department under the Budget Heads amounted to Rs. 70,224-19 and Rs. 70,224-19 respectively. A sum of Rs. 738-90 was realised by the sale of Departmental publications and photographs, etc.

Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT

Reorganisation of the Department.

1385. The Department was designated, after reorganisation, as "The Directorate of Efficiency Audit and

MISCEL-LANEOUS

Anti-Corruption" from 1st September 1959. The Directorate attended to (i) investigation into inefficiency and corruption charges against the Gazetted Officers and also cases where Gazetted and non-gazetted officers are jointly involved and (ii) inspection of the offices of heads of departments with special authority of Government.

1386. The Efficiency Audit section conducted inspections of the following offices :— Efficiency Audit.

1. Office of the Commercial Tax Officer, Tumkur ;
2. Loans Branch of the Taluk Office, Chickmagalur ;
3. District Forest Office, Chickmagalur ;
4. Office of the Block Development Officer, Kadaba, South Kanara District ;
5. Office of the Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore.

1387. The inspection notes were sent to the concerned Heads of Departments and the concerned Officers for adopting suitable remedial measures. Cases of serious irregularities noticed in the inspections have been brought to the notice of Government.

1388. The following are the most important items attended to by the Branch :—

Irregularities :—

1. Regarding the disposal of a tender in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga. Investigations and Enquiries.

2. In the distribution of Amelioration grants in Chamarajanagar Taluk.

3. In the working of the office of the Wireless Operator.

4. In the execution of Lakshmanathirtha Project, Srimangala, Coorg.

5. In the acceptance of a tender in the P.W.D, Division Office, Chickmagalur.

6. Into the discrepancies of the Central Stores account of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hassan Division, Hassan.

Investigation :—

7. Into the allegations against the Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore.

8. Regarding under-valuation of malki in S. Nos. 253 and 254 of Bedare village, Khandya Hobli.

MISCELLANEOUS

9. Into the allegations against the Block Development Officer, Nelamangala, Bangalore District.

ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH.

1389. One thousand one hundred and eightyone cases were pending enquiry at the beginning of the year. One thousand seven hundred and thirteen petitions were received, of which 919 petitions containing allegations of a general and less serious nature were referred to the Heads of Departments or concerned officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into by the Department, 737 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof. Twenty cases were referred to the Departments for Departmental action under Classification, Control and Appeal Rules. Consequent on the reorganisation of the Department, 531 cases were referred to the Divisional Commissioners. The balance at the end of the year was 687.

1390. Final orders of Government or of other competent authority were received involving 8 gazetted and 41 non-gazetted officers with the nature of orders passed as under,

	No. of Gazetted Officers	No. of Non-Gazetted Officers
Dismissal ...	...	3
Compulsory Retirement	...	1
Censure or Warning	3	13
Reduction	2	13
Exonerated	1	...
Increment postponed	1	8
Amount ordered for recovery ...	1	1
Fine	...	2
Total ...	8	41

1391. On receipt of allegation of demand of illegal gratification, traps were successfully arranged against 137 officers and officials and appropriate action was being taken against them.

Preliminary Enquiries.

1392. After completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed and communicated against 141 officers and officials.

Final Reports.

1393. After completion of enquiries, final reports were submitted to Government in respect of 56 officers and officials.

Special Squad.

1394. Government sanctioned a special squad for the "Verification of Irrigation Contribution and Water Rate Demand" in Kolar, Mandya and Shimoga Districts for a period of 2 years. The work was taken up in the above 3 districts. So far reports have been made to Government pertaining to Kolar and Mandya Districts. The Irrigation Contribution that amounts to Rs. 12·457 lakhs, in the eleven taluks of Kolar District has been ordered to be booked and the Revenue and the Public Works authorities have been requested to intimate the Water Rate that has to be booked.

1395. A sum of Rs. Rs. 9,39,592 towards Irrigation Contribution and Rs. 80,898 towards Water Rate has been intimated to the Deputy Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer, Mandya District, in respect of Nagamangala, Krishnarajapet taluks of Mandya District.

TECHNICAL AUDIT CELL

(*For 5 months from 3rd November 1959 to 31st March 1960*)

1396. The formation of a special wing in the Directorate known as the Technical Audit Cell was sanctioned on 23rd July 1959. The functions of the Cell are two-fold namely, (i) inspection of important works during execution as well as after completion and checking a percentage of concluded contracts and paid bills with reference to measurement books, bills, work files, agreements and all other relevant documents, and (ii) investigation of allegations against gazetted officers (and, to a limited extent, also against non-gazetted officers when they are associated with the former in the cases under investigation) in so far as they relate to or involve,

(*a*) inspection of works and furnishing a technical opinion on the quality or/and quantum of works executed or in progress or

(*b*) furnishing findings after scrutiny of technical or audit records or any works or

(*c*) false or extravagant measurements or works or of unauthorised or excess payments therefor or

(*d*) sub-standard quality of work or technically unsound work being accepted or got executed (irrespective of whether the same has been measured by the officials or not).

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1397. During the five months of its working, the Cell's disposals and inspections were as follows :—

Name of the Divison	No. of cases received	No. of cases disposed of	No of interm disposals	No. of works inspected
Bangalore ...	16	4	...	16
Mysore ...	16	1	6	6
Belgaum ...	13	4	5	18
Gulbarga ...	3	1	1	8
Total ...	48	10	12	48

1398. The officers of the Anti-Corruption Branch periodically discuss matters connected with any investigation and seek advice on technical points or procedure.

1399. The most important case disposed of by the Cell is the one relating to payments for overbreak of rock in the Tungabhadra and Rajolibanda canal cuttings in the Raichur District of the Gulbarga Division.

(iii) Horticulture.

1400. The Department of Horticulture expanded considerably during the year and implemented the scheme for the introduction and testing of new and improved varieties of fruits and vegetables and various kinds of plants, selection and popularisation of superior varieties suitable to local conditions. The intensive extension work done in the rural parts and the practical assistance given to the farmers in growing horticultural crops has created a great horticultural awakening all over the State. More and more people are taking to cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The area under fruits and vegetables has increased manyfold, grape cultivation alone having gone upto 9,000 acres.

Expansion of the Department.

1401. Some new establishments were sanctioned namely (i) Viticultural section, (ii) Floricultural section and (iii) Landscape section, to meet the needs of the new State of Mysore. The department has now two distinct wings namely the Scientific and Extension wings. A laboratory was being set up in Lalbagh to carry out botanical and horticultural investigations.

1402. Scientific work was done chiefly in Lalbagh by the (1) Plant and Seed Introduction and Exchange Bureau Division, (2) Vegetable Division, (3) Fruit Divisio

(4) Floricultural Division, (5) Herbal Division, (6) Landscape Division, (7) Plant Protection Division, (8) Horticultural Education Division and (9) Maintenance Divisions.

1403. The Extension wing consists of district farms and nurseries, parks and gardens in the State. The extention wing is engaged in popularising the results of experimental works among the cultivators, assisting them to take up improved cultural methods and utilisation of horticultural crops. The other important works attended to by the extension staff are (1) Selection of site for starting fruit and vegetable gardens (2) laying out gardens (3) procuring genuine plants and seeds (4) advising farmers in cultural methods and plant pest and disease control methods and (5) advising Municipalities, District Boards and Schools in raising gardens, planting avenue trees, ornamental plants etc., and spread horticultural education.

Co-ordination

1404. The Department rendered help to the various institutions and Departments. Seedlings of Tung oil, Eucalyptus, Gliricidia. Araucaria were supplied for raising plantations, village topes etc., by the Forest Department, green manure plants–pongamia and Gliricidia-were supplied to the Agriculture Department, supply of vegetable seeds, fruit plants etc., was made to the National Extension Service, more than 50,000 avenue plants, shade plants and ornamental plants were issued to the several local bodies such as District Boards, Panchayats and Municipalities and about 10,000 avenue plants were issued to the Public Works Department for planting avenue trees on high ways and grant Trunk roads, etc.

Scientific Work.

1405. *Vegetable Breeding Scheme.*—The object of the scheme was to produce seeds of pure strain of both indigenous and exotic vegetables, select suitable strains of seeds, multiply them on departmental farms and make available good seeds for the vegetable growers. The vegetable seeds of beans, peas, tomato, brinjal, chillies, okra, onion, sweet potato and radish were tried and examined and results recorded.

Fruit Division.

1406. *Viticulture.*—Development of grape cultivation by affording technical advice on the spot to the grape growers was the chief function of this unit during the year. With a view to making genuine planting material available

MISCELLANEOUS

to the ryots, 5,434 grape vine cuttings of different varieties were issued during the year as a part of extension service. About 83 varieties of grape vine were collected from outside the State. Superior varieties of Grapes other than "Bangalore Blue" that are found successful, were recommended to the interested ryots for cultivation.

Library and Herbarium.

1407. The Library was maintained well. During the year many research workers, University students and many others made use of the library.

1408. A number of plants were identified with specimens which were brought by students of Botany and persons interested in medicinal plants.

Horticultural Education.

1409. *Garden Training Scheme, Lalbagh.*—This is a scheme sponsored by the I. C. A. R. New Delhi and the State Department of Horticulture under the II Five Year Plan. The scheme was to train 125 men in the year in two batches each for a period of six months, each trainee being paid Rs. 30 per month. One hundred and seventy four youngmen were selected for undergoing training.

Horticultural Show

1410. The Horticultural shows were conducted under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society, in several districts as well as in Lalbagh. Several institutions and Government departments and individuals participated in them. The shows were visited by thousands of people.

Nandi Hill Station

1411. The Nandi Hill station continued to be a popular health resort in the State. The rainfall was good during the year. The Amrithasarovara was kept clean alround the year, and water continued to be supplied to the visitor from it.

1412. The hill station was free from infectious diseases. A seasonal dispensary, police outpost, and sub-post office were opened during the season from March 15th to July 15th. The permanent Ayurvedic Dispensary continued to run for the benefit of visitors and the staff of the hill station.

1413. Newspapers were provided to the visitors. Necessary provisions, linen, fresh vegetables and cooking utencils whenever necessary were also provided to the visitors.

(iv) Publicity and Information.

News Section. Press Releases.

1414. Publicity to the various activities of the Government was given by way of issue of Press Notes and News Items by this Department. During the year, 391 Press Notes and 595 News Items, both in English and Kannada were released to the Press.

Press Section

1415. The daily abstract "Press To-day" containing all important day to day topics, editiorial comments, news relating to politics, education, food and economic conditions etc., was continued to be prepared from the local and out side Newspapers.

1416. Copies of the Abstract of news taken from English, Kannada and Urdu newspapers continued to be submitted to Government with a view to keeping the Government apprised of public opinion.

Press Conferences.

1417. Sixty-five Press Conferences were held during the year.

Exhibitions.

1418. The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, All India Congress Exhibition in Bangalore, 41st Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at Basavesvaranagar, Bidar and at Hassan.

1419. A number of working models, charts and large size photographs relating to Plan Schemes, National Small Savings and Tourism were displayed artistically in the Departmental pavilion and free-distribution of literature on Plan was made to distinguished visitors and foreign tourists.

1420. The Departmental Pavilion attracted large crowds in all the exhibitions.

Photographic Section.

1421. Photo coverage was given to the visits of very important persons (V.I.P.) and to the important tours of Ministers. The Photographic section of the Department was fully engaged in covering satisfactorily all such functions throughout the year. In all 4,995 copies of the news pictures were prepared and 370 important functions were covered.

1422. Eight hundred and thirty-five photographs of Tourist Spots were taken. Photographs and colour transparencis were sent to the Government of India and Foreign countries in compliance with their requests.

MISCELLANEOUS

Publication Section.

1423. The two periodicals of the Department *viz.*', "Mysore Information" in English and "Mysore Vani" in Kannada continued to be published apart from two special issues, one on the Independence Day 1959 and the other on the Republic Day 1960. Some attractive posters, booklets and folders were brought out on the Small Savings Scheme and distributed throughout the State.

1424. An informative and pictorial brochure entitled "Mysore on the March" was published outlining the progress achieved in the State, since the launching of the First Five Year Plan. Another brochure on our State's participation in the World Agriculture Fair held at New Delhi was also published and distributed at the "Mysore State Pavilion" in the World Agriculture Fair.

1425. As in the previous years, the work of editing and publishing the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Souvenir for 1959, in English and Kannada, was undertaken by the Department.

1426. The publications, posters, etc., received from the Government of India on Five Year Plan Schemes, Metric Weights and Measures, etc., were distributed throughout the State.

Rural Broadcasting Section.

1427. Two hundred and fifty Community Radio sets were procured from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, under the 50 percent subsidy scheme, were tested and installed in villages in the various Districts on receipt of the requisite contribution from the allottees.

1428. All the 666 Community Radio sets installed by the Department were maintained in satisfactory working condition by the supply of batteries and repairs carried out as and when necessary, through the Maintenance Centres set-up in nine Districts and from the Head Office.

Tourist Section.

1429. The section guided the tourists in general furnishing them with the information required, and accompanied the distinguished tourists to several tourists spots in the State besides bringing out folders, picture post cards etc.

1430. Owing to constant increase in the volume of work in this section, it was converted into a Directorate

by itself with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as the *Ex-Officio* Director.

1431. The main function of the District Publicity Officers in charge of the four districts of Dharwar, Karwar Bijapur and Belgaum is to publicise the Plan Progress and other Governmental activities, in the Rural areas of their respective districts and to collect information on such activities in their areas and feed the Head Office for necessary publicity in other areas.

1432. Action was being taken for the setting up of such publicity units in other Districts also duriug the year.

1433. The Director of Information continued to be the Joint Director of the above scheme. Advertisements on National Savings Scheme were released to a number of magazines and journals on payment basis and for publication in the Departmental publications free of charge. Small Savings.

1434. A number of posters, folders, leaflets and handbills were printed in Kannada and English and distributed in the State/National Savings stalls were erected in many of the exhibitions.

(v) The Mysore Housing Board.

1435. The jurisdiction of the Board was confined, as heretofore, to the old Mysore area. The Executive Engineer of the Board continued to be the Special Officer for Housing in the Integrated areas, pending extension of jurisdiction of the Board to those areas.

1436. *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme*:—The expenditure incurred on Subsidised Industrial Housing Works during the year (inclusive of Rs. 0.39 lakhs relating to Gulbarga Division), amounted to Rs. 14.87 lakhs. All the sanctioned works, except the Kampli project were in progress; and out of the total number of 908 tenements, 201 were completed. The remaining tenements were under several stages of construction.

1437. The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, allotted 450 sites in Hosahally layout on Magadi Road for the construction of 200 labour tenements by the Board under the scheme.

1438. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*:—The approved programme for the year was 1,500 houses, the

MISCELLANEOUS

expenditure being limited to the amount allotted by the Government of India *viz.*, Rs. 49.87 lakhs. The progress achieved during the year was as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Agency for implementing the Scheme	Amount sanctioned for the year.	Amount spent during the year	No. of houses constructed.
Mysore Housing Board ...	16.26	22.63	198
Local Bodies & Institutions...	7.00	1.35	15
Co-operatives ...	20.61	26.24	306
Integrated areas ...	6.00	2.40	8
Total ...	49.87	*52.62	527

* The excess over the year's sanctioned allotment was met out of the spent balances of the previous year.

1439. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*:—The new Scheme was introduced by the Government of India during the year to assist houseless individuals whose income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum. The State Government in consultation with the Government of India, formulated the rules and procedure for sanctioning of loans. The agencies for implementation of the Scheme were the same as those for the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The loan is repayable in 25 years. The allotment made for the year was Rs. 25 lakhs.

1440. The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore allotted 30 sites in V Block, Rajajinagar, for construction of houses by the Board.

1441. *Plantation Labour Housing Scheme*:—The allotment for the year was Rs. 2·00 lakhs. The expenditure under the scheme was nil as no applications were received from planters. The plan provision is Rs. 15·60 lakhs, the physical target being 800 houses.

1442. *General*:—A booklet containing 30 designs was published and issued to the public at a nominal price of Re. 1. Press Conferences were held and brochures issued in Kannada and English on the Housing Schemes of Mysore.

(vi) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Muzrai Institutions.

1443. The number of Major Muzrai Institutions increased from 335 to 347 and minor institutions stood at 1,483. There were 13,118 Village Muzrai Institutions; 15 Major, 54 Minor and 350 Village Muzrai Mohammadan

Institutions; 4 Major, 30 Minor and 57 Village Jain Basties; 361 Mathas; 53 Chatrams and 8 Rest Houses in the State.

1444. The allowances under Bhatamanya, Nehimi, Khazi and Asare were continued during the year.

Succession to Mutts.

1445. There were no fresh cases of succession to Mutts during the year.

Management.

1446. *Sri Sringeri Mutt.*—The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its Jahagir with all its endowments and properties was transferred to the Mutt authorities from 24th February 1959.

1447. *General.*—The Peethas of the several Mutts except that of Bandigadi Sampige Mutt which were under Government management continued to be occupied by the Mathadhipathis. The management of the Bandigadi Sampige Mutt was controlled by a committee of Dharmadarsies.

1448. The following Mutts and institutions were under the management of Government during the year.

1. Inam Dattatreya Peetha,
2. Inam Bisaghi Mutt,
3. Hariharapura Mutt,
4. Bandigadi Tengina Mutt,
5. Bandigadi Sampige Mutt,
6. Singanagadde Basthi Mutt, and
7. Sri Channabasaveswaraswamy Mutt at Poligali.

1449. The properties of the Mutts of Sri Sosale Vyasarayaswamy and Sri Hire Mutt at Keladi, Sagar Taluk, continued to be under the management of Government.

Institutions outside the State.

1450. (*1*) *Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.*—This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 12,649·66 supplemented by additional grant of Rs. 24,364·50 from the State Funds and Rs. 7,349·94 supplemented by additional grant of Rs. 13,200 from Chatram Savings Fund for the various sevas connected with the Charities and for the maintenance of the four Choultry buildings.

1451. The total income of the charities during the year amounted to Rs. 61,488·63 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 33,699·91.

1452. During the year 57,024 pilgrims were accommodated in the four choultry buildings belonging to the charities.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1453. All the State Endowment Sevas and the other 61 Puduvat Endowment Sevas were conducted satisfactorily on the due dates.

1454. The Public Works Department repaired all the choultry buildings during the year.

1455. *Mysore State Chatram, Banaras.*—The management of the Chatram continued to be under the direct control of the Department. The daily and periodical services both in the temple and the Chatram were being conducted regularly.

1456. The Chatram was in receipt of Rs. 2,984·20 from the State Funds and an additional cash grant of Rs. 2,842 from Chatram Savings Fund. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,363·70 (Rs. 8,074·10).

1457. The rental collection from the Rest House attached to the Chatram was Rs. 2,247·90 (Rs. 2,510).

1458. *Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple at Tirupati.*—The stipulated sevas were performed in the temple during the year.

1459. For the performance of certain sevas at (1) Sri Ardhanareswara Swamy Temple at Tiruchengodu. Salem District, (2) Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam, Madras and (3) Sri Jambukeswara Swamy Temple, Trichinopally District, Government granted Rs. 291; Rs. 300 and Rs. 197-62 respectively during the year.

Temples.

1460. All the temples in the State were well maintained.

1461. *Sri Sriknateswaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud.*—The total income of the temple (including the opening balance of Rs. 70,814-87) was Rs. 99,585-19 (Rs. 1,43,604-89) as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,09,333-67 (Rs. 1,90,139-43). Twentyseven thousand one hundred and seventy persons including the temple servants and nehimidars were fed in the "Sivakoota" during the year.

1462. *Sri Chamarajeswaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar.*—There was an opening balance of Rs. 9,131-39. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 29,384-12 (Rs. 31,617-63) and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 32,365-87 (Rs. 34,316-99), leaving a balance of Rs. 6,149·64 at the end of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

1463. ***Sri Narayanaswamy and other temples at Melkote.***—The total receipts (including the opening balance of Rs. 24,459-67) amounted to Rs. 41,708—05. A sum of Rs. 33,021-18 was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,686-87 at the end of the year.

1464. ***Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple at-Srirangapatna.*** The income of the temple amounted to Rs. 21,052-50 including the opening balance of Rs. 14,314-92 and the expenditure was Rs. 18,483—38, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 16,884-04 at the end of the year.

1465. All the Muslim Institutions were reported to be well maintained. Muslim Institutions.

1466. ***Gumbuz.***—The Gumbuz and the allied institutions at Srirangapatna were under the direct control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner, Pandavapura sub-division.

1467. The total receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 8,231—53 was Rs. 24,777—67 while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 13,398-06.

1468. ***Jumma Masjid at Mysore.***—The Jumma Masjid at Mysore which is a major Muzrai Institution endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 2,092-06 per year continued to be managed by a Committee, reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year.

1469. ***Prince Gulam Mohammad Charity Fund, Mysore.***—There was an opening balance of Rs. 9,304·67 at the beginning of the year. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 6,979—67 and Rs. 6,313-25 respectively leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,970-49 at the end of the year. The corpus of the fund was Rs 1,87,000.

1470. The Jain Basthis at Sravanabelagola continued to be managed by the Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt. The working of the minor and village basthies was reported to be satisfactory. Jain Basthis

1471. The Jain Basthies, Adinatha, Parswanatha and Santhanatha Basthies at Halebidu and Akkamma, Chandragupta, Chamundaraya and Parswanatha Basthies at Sravanabelagola, continued to be National Monuments, the protection of which vests in the Central Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

Other Institutions

1472. *Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patasala, Bangalore* :--This institution continued to be under Government management during the year. Its object is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and Vedic learning. During the year there were four classes *viz.*, (i) Vedantha (2) Prakarana (3) Kavya and (4) Adhyayana.

1473. As against the sanctioned budget estimate of Rs. 6,685 the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6,307-79.

1474. *Karnik Vaidika Dharma Patashala* :—The main object of the Patasala is to train Brahmin boys in Veda and Prayoga and other branches of Sanskrit learning.

1475. *S. L. N. Charities, Bangalore.*—The Charities have been running, high, middle and primary schools during the year. The industrial school of the charities continued to teach carpentry, weaving, rattan and tailoring as an adjunct to the middle school.

1476. The total income under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,20,417 (Rs. 1,16,999).

1477. There were one hundred and twenty boarders in the hostel during the year and the poor and deserving students were given free boarding, lodging and free tution.

Construction and Repair of Muzra Institutions

1478. A sum of Rs. 2,49,529-22 was spent on old and new works sanctioned during the year in the 9 districts of erstwhile State of Mysore.

1479. *Grants from State Funds:*—Government grant of Rs. 2,00,000 was distributed among the institutions in all the 19 districts of the State as block grants.

Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions

1480. The receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 51,82,739-83, amounted to Rs. 71,27,936-79 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,10,832-10.

Jatras and Cattle Shows

1481. An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,35,968-41 (Rs. 2,88,546-65) was realised and Rs. 55,283-67 and Rs. 10,694-81 were spent for cattle show and sanitary arrangements respectively in all the cattle shows and Jatras held in the State. A net sum of Rs. 2,69,969-93 was credited to the funds of the concerned institutions.

Educational Institutions

1482. The management of the Sanskrit College, Melkote, Mandya District and Sri Magadi Karnik Vaidika Dharma Patashala, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, continued to be under the control of the Department during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vedapatasalas

1483. All the Vedapatashalas getting grants out of General Muzrai Funds worked satisfactorily. The annual grant of Rs. 10,500 for the year was transferred to the Education Department for distribution among the several Vedapatasalas.

1484. *Bombay-Karnatak Area.*—The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 was still in force in the Bombay Karnatak area and the Additional Law Secretary continued to be the *ex-officio* Charity Commissioner for the Bombay Area.

1485. *Coorg Temple Funds.*—A New Committee for the management of Coorg Temple Funds was constituted by the Government in accordance with the powers vested in them under Section 3 of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act of 1956.

1486. There was an opening balance of Rs. 24,400 which with receipts amounting to Rs. 49,421 aggregated to a sum of Rs. 73,821 during the year. As against this amount an expenditure of Rs. 60,656 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 13,165 at the close of the year.

1487. The daily services and sevas and the periodical festivals in all the temples and institutions were conducted as usual.

1488. *Hyderabad Karnatak Area.*—The administration of Endowments in Hyderabad-Karnatak area was governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1949 F and the rules framed thereunder. The Endowment work in Hyderabad area was only concerned with the administration of the non-Muslim institutions and their properties. The administration of Muslim Wakfs in that area was governed by the provisions of the Muslim Wakfs Act (Central Act of 1954).

1489. The registration of endowments was compulsory as per the provisions of the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation. The total number of institutions registered was 11,833.

1490. Collection of Hug-e-intazam (Administrative Charges) : Out of a total demand of Rs. 46,811-94 a sum of Rs. 21,753-82 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 25,058-12 at the close of the year.

1491. *Madras Karnatak Area.*—The provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments

MISCELLANEOUS

Act 1951 as amended by Madras Act XXVII of 1954 continued to be applicable to the entire Madras Karnatak area except Bellary district.

1492. The administration of the listed and non-listed institutions with an income of over Rs. 20,000 and Mutts had been under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

1493. The administration of the non-listed institutions was vested in the administrative control of the area committee constituted under the Act for the respective regions.

1494. *The Board of Wakfs for Old Mysore State.*— The Government constituted a Board of Wakfs consisting of seven members and the requisite rules under the Central Wakfs Act of 1954 were framed. The Government appointed the Commissioner for Endowments as Commissioner for Wakfs under Section 4 of the Act for the purpose of conducting a survey of Muslim Endowments in erstwhile Mysore area.

(vii) Stores Purchase Committee

Purchases.

1495. The total value of orders placed by the Stores Purchase Committee during the year amounted to Rs. 4,40,98,652 (Rs. 4,20,14,015). The value includes purchases made both in India and abroad.

1496. The total value of the purchase made from abroad amounted to Rs. 95,01,389 as against Rs. 1,18,56,534 during the previous year. The prices during the year remained fairly steady. The import restrictions were severe and purchases from abroad consequently were kept down to the minimum. The major portion of the order was for the Electrical Department.

1497. The expenditure on account of the establishment, advertisement and contingencies amounted to Rs. 21,51,200 00 as against Rs. 16,15,300·00 during the previous year. This sum includes the contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Trade Agent in London and the clearance charges paid to the clearing agents.

1498. Messrs. Best and Co., (P) Ltd. Madras continued to be the clearing agents at Madras during the

year. The clearing work at Bombay harbour also has been entrusted to them, at the same rates. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the Agents during the year was 6,350·25 tons and 156 75 tons respectively. The total expenditure incurred including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission paid to agents for services rendered by them and some incidental charges for the transport of consignments to their respective destinations amounted to Rs. 24,18,702-10.

1499. The Department of Industries and Commerce continued to inspect leather goods and other sundry supplies. Steel furniture was inspected by the P.W.D. Department.

1500. The main item of income was by the sale of tender forms. During the year the income stood at Rs. 50,496 (Rs. 31,467). Income.

1501. The total revenue realised by way of registration fees paid by the firms amounted to Rs. 3,370 as against Rs. 1,245 during the previous year.

(viii) Statistics.

1502. In order to be able to tabulate and analyse the large mass volume of data that was being collected in various spheres, in quickest possible time, a mechanical sorting and tabulating unit was installed in the Department during the year.

1503. During the year in sixteen out of nineteen districts, the District Statistical Offices were started functioning.

1504. Forecasts of the area and production under rice did not differ much from its area and production in the previous year. But the production of ragi decreased by nearly 9·3 per cent as compared with its previous year's production and the acreage decreased by about 6·5 per cent in respect of jowar. Due to better seasonal conditions there was an increase of 5·6 per cent in the average yield per acre. In the case of Bajra although there was an increase of nearly 11·1 per cent in area, the production had decreased by one per cent since the average yield per acre had come down by about 11 per cent. Forecasts of area and Production.

1505. The production of sugarcane fell by 4·8 per cent due to low annawari condition in many parts of the State,

MISCELLANEOUS

inspite of the increase in area. Both area and production of Kharif pulses recorded a little decrease by 1·5 and 1·4 per cent respectively.

1506. In addition to the compilation of Statistics relating to the area and production of nearly 45 crops during the previous year, statistics relating to area under different categories of land utilisation and sources of irrigation were compiled and furnished to the Government of India for the same year.

Rainfall

1507. Rainfall figures received from 395 rain gauge stations spread over throughout the State indicated that the rainfall was widespread.

General Condition of Crops.

1508. The general condition of the crops, the sowing and transplantation of important crops like paddy, jowar, sugarcane, ragi, etc., were undertaken at proper times. Standing crops were normal in spite of reported cases of attacks by pests and diseases. Some crops like paddy, cotton, jowar and sugarcane were affected due to untimely rains. Ragi and cardamom crops were affected in Coorg District owing to heavy rains in the month of August. During May, crops situated near Nallies of Bhatkal petha were damaged due to the onrush of salt water in the fields and also due to heavy rains. But for these, the standing crops were very good during June 1959 in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya, while in other districts they were fair.

Crop Estimation Surveys.

1509. Crop estimation surveys were conducted on paddy, ragi, jowar, bajra, tur, grams, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, linseed, sesamum and castor.

1510. Pilot investigations for collection of yield data, extent of cultivation and information regarding the cultivation practices of cashewnut was taken in the districts of North Kanara, South Kanara and Coorg, under the technical guidance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Design of Experiments

1511. The Department provided suitable designs for 350 field experiments conducted on research forms and experimental stations of agricultural and horticultural Departments.

Vital Statistics.

1512. The mid-year population of the State for the calendar year 1959 was 2,21,70,000.

1513. The birth and death reports received from the Registrar of Births and Deaths were compiled.

1514. A Sample Survey to estimate the area and yield and cultivation practices of two most important plantation crops in Mysore State, namely, Cocoanut and Arecanut, was under progress during the year. Four hundred villages spread over 9 districts containing these two crops had been selected for estimation of area and 100 villages out of the above 400, had been selected for estimation of yield.

1515. The Department also initiated Pilot Survey to diagnose the reasons for the existing culturable waste lands and this Pilot study was confined to South Kanara District.

Plan Schemes

1516. Scrutiny of the quarterly progress reports of four selected projects and the annual progress reports of nineteen selected projects and assisting the concerned project authorities in preparing the reports as per Planning Commission's requirements, were done.

1517. The Department also conducted a Sample Survey to study the Socio-Economic conditions of slum-dwellers in Bangalore City, and a report of the findings of the survey was prepared and submitted to Government.

1518. In order to assess the availability and improved utilisation of Engineering personnel in Mysore State for National Development work, a Survey has been taken up by the department and the work was in progress.

1519. The Statistical Outline Book for 1959 and the Mysore State in Maps (Kannada Edition) were published for the dissemination of statistical information.

1520. Under the scheme of Administrative intelligence the collection of statistics pertaining to the activities by the Community Development Blocks was continued.

1521. Detailed information with regard to minor irrigation works and number of tanks, etc., was obtained and studied.

1522. Under the scheme of "Training of Statistical personnel", 35 newly appointed Progress Assistants were given intensive training in statistical work at the Block level.

Statistical Units.

1523. Twelve District Statistical Units were set up during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

1524. Collection of data for the construction of parity Index of prices received and prices paid by farmers had been in operation since 1958 in 80 randomly selected villages of 64 taluks of the State, was in progress during the year.

Census of Government Employees.

1525. The Census of Government Employees, as on 31st March 1959, was about 1·49 lakhs, of which about three thousand were gazetted 1·06 lakhs non-gazetted and also forty thousand Class IV. About 5·5 per cent of the total number of employees belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ix) Government Presses.

Important Works executed during the year.

1526. In addition to routine works, printing works of the Secretariat, common and special forms of Government tepartments, Gazettes in English and Kannada, Administrdation Reports, etc., were also printed during the year.

Photo-Zinco Offset section.

1527. This section was attending to the printing of Maps, Charts, Illustrations and preparation of blocks for printing Text books in Kannada and for several works of Government Department.

Forms Section.

1528. The Branch was attending to the printing and supply of standardised Financial, Common and Departmental and other forms to Government Departments and was supplying all financial and common forms to the Departments throughout the State. The number of letters received was 20,808 and the number replied was 9,658 The number of work dockets issued was 2,009 and the number of work dockets completed was 1,471. In the Despatching Branch, 5,200 issues were made and 7,600 bundles despatched to mofussil places. Supplies of M.A.M. forms and registers to Local bodies were made regularly on recovery of cost by advance payment.

Gazette. Section.

1529. During the year 51 issues of the Weekly Gazette. and 194 Extraordinary Gazettes were issued. Two thousand and fiftysix (2,788) Notifications regarding Land Acquisition were published. The Gazette runs to about 300 pages of about 6,000 copies per week.

General.

1530. Students of the Printing section of Sri Jayachamarajenda Polytechnic, Bangalore, and the students of II and III Year High School classes in Mysore and

Bangalore, who have taken up Printing as Optionals continued to receive training in Printing technology. Facilities were also given to the Press employees to appear for Government Technical Examinations conducted by the Government of Madras with a view to qualify themselves for higher positions in the Department.

1531. The total number of overtime hours worked was 3,69,184 and the cost thereof amounted to Rs. 2,31,175-03 (Rs. 1,82,823-39). Overtime work.

1532. The out-turn of Shift Establishment which consists of two shifts, is as follows: Shift establishment

	1958–59	1959–60
No. of impressions printed	1,17,47,184	1,32,11,357
No. of books bound	17,60,287	20,63,065
No. of ruling impressions	30,36,644	50,47,753
Embossing impressions	1,24,600	1,64,759

1533. The number of Unit Offices receiving supplies of Forms and registers had increased to 1,800 from 1,122 in 1956. The most essential requirements of forms and registers including common and Financial forms of all Departments were being complied with. The services of private presses were utilised to the best extent possible and forms and registers of a value of about Rs. 75,000 were got printed for the use of Government Departments and the officers in the integrated areas were permitted to get their requirements of special forms and registers printed at the private presses after inviting competitive quotations as in the previous years, since it was impossible to undertake the printing of these works also at the Government Presses. Supply of Forms and Registers.

1534. All the Departmental text books for the School year 1959-60 were printed and made available well in time including the Kannada Readers I and II which were newly written up. Text Books.

1535. The number of pages printed were 7,140 (7,993) during the year. The printing of the Debates of both Houses was under progress. Legislature works.

1536. The total amount realised on account of work done for paying departments exclusive of book adjustments was Rs. 1,45,940-62 (Rs. 1,42,384-19). Besides, a sum of Rs. 34,458-29 was realised against works executed for an Indian University, sharpening of knives, sale of paper cuttings and waste materials. Receipts.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MYSORE.

Overtime.

1537. The total amount spent on overtime during the year was Rs. 45,397-65 (Rs. 22,098-31). The expenditure of Rs. 3,075-82 (Rs. 1,921-28) as confidential allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of pay or average earnings for attending to confidential works connected with the printing of question papers of Public Examinations has been incurred.

Value of work done to paying departments.

1538. The total value of work done for Paying Departments was Rs. 1,11,514-19 (Rs. 1,63,861-85), cost of printing and cost of paper and stationery was Rs. 2,46,771-06 (Rs. 1,18,106-47). The value of paper used for the non-paying Departments was Rs. 1,20,986-03 (Rs. 1,28,901-17).

Vocational training.

1539. The vocational classes in Printing and Book-Binding were conducted in this Press for the benefit of the local High School students who had taken the subjects as their Optionals. There were 15 students in the II Year class, and 6 in the III Year class during the year.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MERCARA (COORG).

Out-turn of work.

1540. The number of works received for execution during the year was 669 (800). Further, the number of works pending at the beginning of the year was 171. Out of these, 697 works including 31 bulky book works were printed and supplied leaving a balance of 143 works pending execution at the end of the year.

Overtime.

1541. The total expenditure on overtime work incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 6,036-98 (Rs. 7,182-69).

Value of work

1542. The total value of work done and cost of paper consumed during the year amounted to Rs. 47,960-96 (Rs. 25,053-19) and Rs. 26,334-81 (Rs. 20,548-31).

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BANGALORE.

Important works.

1543. Publications of Government Departments Education Department text books for Schools, *i.e.*, Primary, Middle and High School, publications of the Departments of Literary and Cultural Development, Publicity office, the High Court of Mysore, etc., were stocked and sold as usual in the Book Depot. The sale of Public Service Commission application forms was continued at the Book Depot

Arrangements were made to sell the copies of Kumara Vyasa Bharatha to individuals.

Book-Sellers.

1544. The sale of educational text books was carried through 738 (700) recognised Booksellers who were also supplied with Official Publications on their indents.

Indian Law Reports.

1545. The number of subscribers to the Indian Law Reports (Mysore) was 290 during the year.

1546. The net cash realisations during the year at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 4,41,323 (Rs. 4,11,533-91).

State Accounts Department.

1547. The officials of the Office of the Accountant General (Local Fund Audit Department), Bombay, who were working in the Dharwar Local Audit Circle were absorbed in the State Accounts Department on a functional basis.

1548. The entire accounts staff of the Public Works Department working under the control of the Chief Engineer was brought under the administrative control of the Controller in 1959.

1549. The cost of the Department (both Administration and Audit) amounted to Rs. 6,36,195 for the year. The amount of audit charges recovered during the year was Rs. 1,70,975.

Securities in Trust.

1550. A sum of Rs. 4,28,206-78 was credited to and a sum of Rs. 4,44,921—55 was paid out of the Personal Deposit Account of the Controller, State Accounts Department, in respect of securities of the total face value of Rs. 83,74,768—57 held in trust by him during the year on account of interest, sale proceeds, purchase of securities and Government commission.

1551. A sum of Rs. 13,686—79 was credited to and a sum of Rs. 3,044—68 was paid out of the Personal Deposit Account of the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments in respect of securities of Charitable Endowments of the total face value of Rs. 1,88,200 vested in the Controller in his ex-officio capacity as Treasurer Charitable Endowments in Mysore State.

1552. ***Code Revision Work.*** :—The Mysore Panchayats Budget and Accounts Rules, 1960 and the Mysore Taluk

MISCEL-LANEOUS

Boards Budget and Accounts Rules 1960 were under print during the year.

1553. ***Pre-Audit Works.***—Pre-audit work was carried by the resident audit staff in the following offices.—(i) The Bangalore City Municipal Corporation, (ii) The Mysore City Municipality and (iii) The Davangere City Municipality. The total transaction of the institutions subject to audit were :—

		Total (including Debt Heads)	
		Receipts	*Payments*
1. Bangalore City Municipal Corporation	...	2,08,82,971	1,66,31,396
2. Mysore City Municipality	...	49,31,898	41,00,477
3. Davangere City Municipality (1958 59 Figures)	...	13,07,285	11,90,845

1554. ***Central Audit.***—Pre-audit:—The Central Offices conducted pre-audit of the salary, establishment, travelling allowance and contingent bills of the City Improvement Trust Boards, Housing Board, Muzrai Establishment Fund, the General Muzrai Fund, The Chatram Savings Fund etc.

1555. ***Post Audit.***—The post audit of the monthly accounts of the Mysore Housing Board, the City Improvement Trust Boards of Bangalore and Mysore, the Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Muzrai establishment Fund relating to areas outside the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation and the Mysore State Charities Chatrams at Varnasi and Tirupati was carried out as usual in the Central Office.

1556. During the year, the accounts of 783 institutions were audited 3,632 Audit Reports were pending disposal for want of satisfrctory replies from the Administrative Authorities.

1557. Misappropriations, Embezzlements, etc., noticed in audit :—

Twenty nine cases of misappropriations,embezzlements, etc., involing a total amount of Rs. 43,150—76 were noticed in audit during the year.

1558. Chief Accounts Office of the Sharvathy Valley Project started functioning as a regular pre-audit office

from July 1959. The total expenditure on works on the Sharavathy Valley Project amounted to Rs. 315.32 lakhs.

1559. Chief Accounts Office in the Bhadra Reservoir Project also functioned as a preaudit office during the year. The total expenditure audited during the year amounted to Rs. 274·72 lakhs.

1560. The total value of audit objections on food transactions pending clearance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,85,080.

XII Mysore State Electricity Board.

1561. This is the third Annual Report of the Mysore State Electricity Board after the formation of the Board in 1957.

1562. Power Generation continued from the three Hydro Electric Power Generators of 1,79,200 KW Capacity at Shimsha, Sivasamudram and Jog besides 5,600 KW capacity from minor diesel sets at certain places in the integrated areas.

1563. During the year 1,030·637 million K.W.H. of power were produced including the T. B. Dam share of 40·436 millions of K.W.H. and 0.575 million K.W.H. was purchased from private licensees. Out of the total power available to the extent of 1,031·212 millions K.W.H. 871·157 millions K.W.H. were sold to several classes of consumers including a few private licensees in the grid.

1564. Thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-eight new consumers under domestic, public, lighting and irrigation pumpsets were served during the year. The connected load was increased by about 18,931 K.W.

Villages Electrified.

		Number Electrified during the year	To the end of the year
1	Population below 5,000 ...	197	3,772
2	Do between 5,000 to 10,000	4	72
3	Do between 10 000 to 20,000 ...	3	32
4	Do between 20,000 to 50,000 ...	—	15
5	Do between 50,000 to 1,00,000 ...	—	5
6	Do over 1,00,000	—	5
	Total	204	3,901

MISCELLANEOUS

1565. Major Hydro Electric Projects at Sharavathi, Bhadra and Munirabad are being carried out by Government and the Board has not planned or constructed any new power houses, and was managing with the existing Hydro Electric Stations in Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and jog and diesel power generation in Coorg, North Kanara and Hyderabad areas.

1566. A loan of Rs. 120 lakhs obtained from Government during the year 1958-59 and a further loan of Rs. 98.50 lakhs was also obtained during the year to meet a portion of the Planned Development Schemes. Thus a total loan of Rs. 218·50 lakhs was outstanding at the close of the year.

1567. Against a Capital Liability of Rs. 30,78,88,501 declared by the Government of Mysore at the time of formation of the Board, the Board assumed a liability of Rs. 34,25,53,413 including the ascertainable value of assets of the integrated areas for purposes of accounts.

1568. Besides, the Board had also assumed liabilities and credits under several suspense accounts outstandings for clearance both under debtor and creditor and the finances of the Board during the year was satisfactory.

Profit and Loss under Revenue Accounts.

1569. A gross revenue of Rs. 522·22 lakhs was earned through sale of power and miscellaneous receipts, *viz.*, rents on buildings, sale of scrap, etc.

1570. Leaving a small net profit of Rs. 3·69 lakhs a gross receipt of Rs. 517·95 lakhs was derived for appropriation towards :

			Rs.
1	Operating expenses	...	170·82
2	Board expenses	...	1·23
3	Audit Expenses	...	0·64
4	Employees pension, Provident fund etc.	...	13·96
5	Depreciation	...	150·37
6	Interest	...	177·24
		Total	514·26

1571. Due to the statutory necessity to create a Development reserve of Rs. 13·05 lakhs or 75 per cent of the rebate claimed for purposes of Income Tax, the Profit and Loss Account shows a net loss of Rs. 9·36 lakhs.

MISCELLANEOUS

1572. The Assets of the Board at the end of the year was Rs. 39,73,32,577—39 including a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,21,60,534—05 incurred during the year, and the liability of the integrated areas not so far been declared but adopted for financial purposes.

1573. Development of progress achieved in respect of Second Five-Year Plan, was as follows :—

(a) Physical Progress.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Target planned 1956—61	Achieved to end of 1958—60
1	Rural Electrification ...	700 Villages	627 Villages
2	Transmission Line in Miles and upto 2·3 KV) ...	6,043	3,683·10
3	Step Down Stations and Extensions and Improvements to Distribution Plant and System ...	32	16
4	Frequency Conversion Scheme ...	...	...
5	Power supply to Irrigation Pumps ...	7,000	6,639

(b) Financial Progress.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Planned provision 1956-61 (Five year period) (in lakhs)	Expenditure during the year (in lakhs)	Total end of 1959 60 (four year period) (in lakhs)
1	Rural Electrification ...	336·54	33 81	147·02
2	Transmission lines ...	192 34	81·11	115·49
3	Step Down stations and Extensions and improvements to Distribution Plant and System ...	231.16	49·73	229·35
4	Frequency Conversion Scheme ...	40·00	14·24	40 62
	Total ...	803·04	128 89	532·48
	Agricultural and Community Development Extensions of Powerlines for Lift Irrigation ...	190 00	43 00	160·39

Frequency Convertion Scheme.

1574. The areas of Pavagada and Y. N. Hoskote which were supplied with 25 Cycles Power were converted to 50 Cycles system, during the year.

Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps.

1575. In spite of the overloaded conditions of various Generating Stations, arrangements were continued to be made for arranging power supply to I. P. sets, by restricting hours of supply. As against a target of servicing 1,200 numbers of I. P. sets for the year 1959-60, 2,097 numbers of I. P. sets were serviced.

MISCELLANEOUS

Book Balance.

1576. The Board had a cash balance of Rs. 1,56,45,994 on 31st March 1960; Rs. 1,41,86,887 in Government Treasuries, Rs. 7,68,648 in the Banks and Rs. 6,90,459 with different officers of the Board.

Welfare Schemes

1577. The Board continued to maintain two high schools at Jog and Sivasamudram and a middle school at Hirebhasgar with its own resources. The Government Educational Department maintained middle Schools at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura and also primary schools in these places as well as in Bhadravathi, Kanakapura and K.G.F., Colonies.

1578. Three well equipped hospitals at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were also maintained at the cost of the Board and weekly medical visiting facilities at several camps were also continued and have accepted reimbursement of medical and hospital charges to its employees according to the privileges extended to Government servants by the State Government.

1579. Concessional residential accommodation continued. Free quota of power with different scales prescribed for non-gazetted officers residing in private houses, and those in official quarters was introduced against free lighting for non-gazetted staff and free power to those residing in Board's quarters.

National Employment Service.

1580. The State Directorate of National Employment Service including Craftsman Training Wings continued to be under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour who was also the *Ex-Officio* Director of N.E.S.

1581. Four additional Employment Exchanges were sanctioned during the year at Mandya, North Kanara, Bijapur and Raichur during the Second Plan period. Out of the total of 15 Employment Exchanges sanctioned, seven exchanges were functioning under the Regular Scheme and the remaining eight exchanges were sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan.

1582. The total number of persons placed in jobs by various Employment Exchanges during the year was 10,069 (7,120).

1583. The total number of vacancies notified to the various exchanges during the year was 15,383 (11,391).

1584. The number of employers who used the Exchanges during the year was 3,614 (2,925).

1585. The State Employment Market Information unit continued to make steady progress in the work of the collection of Employment Market Information.

1586. During the year, 745 were trade tested in various centres. Trade Test.

1587. After successful completion of the inplant training, good number of persons and trainees had been absorbed in Heavy Industries like the H.M.T., B.E.S., Durgapur Steel Work, Heavy Electronics, Bhopal, etc., during the year. Inplant Training.

1588. Against 100 seats sanctioned for the Apprenticeship Training only 55 trainees were under training under this scheme. Apprenticeship Training.

1589. Under the Evening Class Scheme in all 200 seats have been sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan. Evening Class Scheme.

1590. The construction of buildings to locate the Industrial Training Institutes at Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara, Mangalore and Hubli were reported to be under progress during the year.

1591. The expenditure incurred on the administration of the Employment Exchanges and Craftsman Training Scheme continued to be shared between the Central and States Governments in the ratio of 60 : 40 respectively.

Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.

1592. The purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and special papers was made through the Stores Purchase Committee which invited tenders and placed orders with the successful tenderers after suitable articles were selected. The bulk of printing and writing paper was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi, at a cost of Rs. 27,54,475—14 (Rs. 24,76,535—35). Mill boards were purchased through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. As far as possible, articles of indigenous manufacture were preferred and articles of foreign manufacture were selected only when the indigenous articles did not serve the purpose or were

not easily available. Through the Stores Purchase Committee stationery, printing and writing papers costing Rs. 37,99,944—62 (Rs. 35,84,482-54) was purchased.

English Typewriters.

1593. During the year 430 English typewriters costing Rs. 3,08,452—07 were purchased from the approved firms at rates and terms fixed by the Government of India Stationery Depot.

Value of Stock.

1594. The value of the opening balance of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15,87,852—25 (Rs. 10,34,448—67). New stocks of the value of Rs. 38,15,741—37 (Rs. 35,95,209—31) were either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg and other offices as against Rs. 46,29,657—98 in the previous year. The total value of the stock handled during the year worked out to Rs. 54,03,593—62 (Rs. 46,29,657—98). The value of issues made to the several offices in the State amounted to Rs. 35,44,324—51 (Rs. 30,41,805-73) inclusive of typewriters valued at Rs. 3,08,452—07 leaving a balance of Rs. 18,59,269—11 (Rs. 15,87,852—25).

Realisations.

1595. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 7,75,060-47 (Rs. 9,75,199-74). Against this demand a sum of Rs. 3,28,329—39 (Rs. 6,28,178—16) was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4,46,731-08 (Rs. 3,47,021—58).

1596. A sum of Rs. 30,992—55 (Rs. 53,858—48) was realised during the year by the auction of 118 (279) old and unserviceable typewriters, metal covers, etc.

1597. The expenditure on establishment and contingencies of the Government Stationery Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 65,023—33 (Rs. 64,544—17).

1598. The working of the Department was satisfactory during the year.

APPENDIX I

A Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1959-60.

[In thousands of Rupees.

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,73,43	89,19	10,12,38	2,86,70
Union Excise Duties	3,28,61	3,50,15	3,51,99	3,64,36
Taxes on Income, etc.	4,75,30	5,05,58	4,92,55	4,96,32
Estate Duty	10,54	14,04	13,34	12,66
Taxes on Railway Fares ...	40,72	48,46	48,47	58,16
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue	3,84,95	3,77,00	3,67,46	3,53,53
2. Sale of Government Estates ...	8,29	8,50	9,15	8,82
3. Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of Land Tax.	4,36	1,60	11	34
4. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	13,10	14,00	8,34	9,50
5. Rents, etc., of Fisheries ...	...	3	15	6
6. Recoveries of Over payments ...	14	11	1,46	1,89
7. Collection of Payment for service rendered.	1,20	1,60	2,28	1,42
8. Miscellaneous	50,62	52,60	90,98	70,67
9. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	3,00	8,78	1,46	10,62
10. Deduct—Portion of land Revenue due to Irrigation works.	1,66	1,66	5,85	5,26
Total ...	4,58,00	4,45,00	4,72,62	4,30,35
B. Forest Revenue—				
1 Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers.	3,55,53	4,68,85	5,35,27	5,87,65
Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce.	6	6	13	15
2. Miscellaneous	11,58	21,88	25,12	45,10
3. Subvention from Govt. of India for Dev. Scheme.	8,22	13,96	8,07	13,49
4. Deduct—Refunds	6	25	65	1,16
Total ...	3,75,33	5,04,50	5,67,94	6,45,23
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Country Spirits ...	88,00	1,01,00	1,00,92	1,17,91
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	1,28,03	1,32,20	1,47,13	1,51,91
3. Malt Liquors	18,25	24,00	18,63	16,74
4. Wines and Spirits	22,82	29,00	23,75	25,50
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	1,51	2,12	2,73	2,74
6. Opium	2,68	...	2,90	23
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	1,00	2,20	3,29	2,92
8. Hemp and other Drugs ...	3,35	...	4,15	31
9. Receipts from Distilleries ...	10	15	...	...
10. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel	...	...	...	...
11. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.	1,00	3,00	4,00	64
12. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	...	16	23
13. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	90	1,00	96	1,10
14. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	2,00	2,00	23	22
Total ...	2,65,64	2,92,67	3,08,39	3,20,01

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(*a*) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps	1,10,20	1,24,50	1,23,35	1,45,17
2. Duty on Impressing Documents...	6,50	4,50	4,41	4,87
3. Fines and Penalties ...	25	30	26	25
4. Miscellaneous	30	1,50	87	1,49
5 Deduct—Refunds	5,75	1,300	*18,25*	15,65
Total (*a*) ...	1,11,50	11,780	1,10,64	1,36,13
(*b*) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	45,00	44,00	45,93	48,48
2. Other Receipts	3,25	3,00	2,61	2,03
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	23	3,10	1,78	2,26
4. Deduct—Refunds	6,70	7,55	*3,42*	3,35
Total (*b*) ...	41,78	42,55	46,90	49,42
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	153,28	1,60,35	1,57,54	1,85,55
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated pro perty.	23	38	35	49
2. Court fees realised in cash	67	73	87	35
3. General fees, fines and forfeitures	13,50	17,04	16,76	17,33
4. Pleadership and Mukhtearship Examination fees.	1	5	10	10
5. Miscellaneous	179	2,00	1,83	1,77
6. Recoveries of over-payments ...	69	33	24	18
7. Collection of payments for service rendered.	1	1	4	26
8. Receipts of the official assignee...	...	17	26	3
9. Deduct—Refunds	60	51	70	76
Total ...	16,30	20,20	19,75	19,75
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	1,14,70	1,44,77	8,79,08	2,13,55
2. Registration	25,38	27,52	27,69	30,59
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	55,05	61,25	63,14	71,84
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	4,46	5,55	8,25	8,54
5. Stationery and Printing ...	1,22	1,45	5,59	6,86
6. Miscellaneous	70,36	1,16,30	1,14,15	1,09,24
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	7,92	6,83	10,00	3,70
8. Police	9,44	12,88	11,81	16,02
9. Medical	62,62	69,20	50,69	43,95
10. Public Health	46 66	1,01,58	70,54	86,90
11. Education	1,74,53	1,75,78	1,31,12	1,55,20
12. Taxes on Vehicles	7,74,89	2,32,45	2,68,46	3,12,91
13. Ports and Pilotage	1,30	2,00	96	3 76
14. Sales Tax	...	6,85,00		7,18,56
Total ...	13,47,83	16,42,56	16,41,48	17,81,60
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	1,47,08	1,78,67	2,06,11	1,61,91
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	43,28	61,60	93,89	1,25,50
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	3,00	3,16	4,12	3,86
(iv) Miscellaneous	50	50	2,06	21.11
(v) Deduct—Refunds ...	*10*	10	*43*	6,97
Total (1) ...	1,93,76	2,48,83	3,05,75	3,05,41

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
2. Civil Works	1,55,90	1,27,25	52,81	87,31
3. Agriculture	71,20	69,22	78,49	1,05,48
4. Veterinary	45,10	51,96	35,71	28,67
5. Co-operation	15,14	16,44	15 21	24,72
6. Industries and Supplies ...	17,14,32	17,64,05	15,13,03	16,26,05
7. Rural Development	30,17	56,17	40,18	59,26
Total ...	22,25,59	23,28,92	20,41,18	22,57,00
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ...	22,09	26,95	10,14	27,97
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (commercial).	2,50	(—)1,41	(—)17,30	57
2. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (non-commercial).	20,02	42,04	1,93	3,88
3. Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	...	...	...	...
4. Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.	50,00	65,00	44,81	66,10
Total ...	72,52	1,05,63	29,44	69,41
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	6,37,60	6,09,74	6,09,87	6,00,24
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments.	72	71	1·37	...
Extraordinary Items ...	1,19,14	1,11,93	1,22,83	1,05,57
Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue Receipts ...	65,49,21	71,67,39	68,83,90	73,74,18
N. Public Debt	23,65,80	24,45,95	26,75,11	19,28,99
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	1,91,80	2,30,58	2,32,90	2,48,13
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	...	...	1,01	44,93
Total Consolidated Fund ...	91,76,81	98,43,92	97,97,92	95,96,23
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans	1,20	1,30	2,52	1,79
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,50,00	2,70,00	2,75,79	3,14,40
State Certificates	...	...	...	...
State Provident Funds ...	1,06,08	1,23,60	1,54,61	1,33,91
Other Accounts	83,00	65,00	6,13,82	80,96
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds	1,60,74	2,14,00	1,54,88	2,10,60
Reserve Funds	2,31,76	2,48,49	3,04,42	3,20,32
Other Deposit Accounts ...	13,39,64	21,34,04	22,35,68	26,97,24
Advances not bearing interest	2,18,16	2,76,00	2,91,63	3,31,94
Suspense	38,42,00	118,51,00	91,86,93	1,35,34,48
Miscellaneous	...	...	60	...
Remittances	83,43,00	83,40,00	94,65,77	1,04,92,17
Reserve Bank Deposits	80,00,00	140,00.00	1,63,12,78	2,06,91,14
Total Public Account ...	2,25,75,58	3,75,28,43	3,89,99,45	4,88,05,95
Total Receipts ...	3,16,82,39	4,73,72,35	4,87,97,37	5,84,05,18
Grand Total including Opening Balance	3,18,55,82	4,74,61,54	4,98,09,75	5,86,91,88

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1 Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty.	66	185	1,58	2,07
2. Land Revenue	1,52,41	1,43,23	1,20,62	1,32,02
3. State Excise Duties ...	28,61	27,54	25,95	23,30
4. Stamps	2,49	2,72	2,57	3,13
5. Forest	1,83,97	2,28,83	2,04,43	2,53,12
6. Registration	13,43	13,37	12,14	12,46
7. Taxes on Vehicles ...	17,60	22,79	18,13	13,69
8. Other Taxes and Duties ...	76,58	65,26	96,84	1,01,23
9. Sales-Tax	...	25,50	...	22,71
Total ...	4,75,75	5,31,19	4,82,26	5,63,83
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...	2,52,00	2,59,00	2,48,36	2,59,41
2. Administration of Justice ...	78,91	87,78	76,01	81,26
3. Jails ...	34,63	34,80	32,02	32,28
4. Police	3,09,93	3,22,56	3,09,38	3,43,46
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	52,58	63,21	42,27	50,96
6. Stationery and Printing ...	54,88	59,64	44,08	52,10
7. Miscellaneous ...	1,34,57	1,92,87	87,41	1,51,64
Total ...	9,17,50	10,19,86	8,39,53	9,71,11
C. Public Instruction	10,78,26	11,32,43	9,64,42	10,85,31
D. Medical charges	2,69,97	2,92,53	2,27,60	2,40,29
F. Public Works.—				
1. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial).	2,500	97,83	1,08,18	1,97,87
2. Civil Works	5,57,65	5,78,53	3,89,05	4 74,23
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	86,72	1,02,50	92,85	1,21,54
Total F ...	6,69,37	7,78,86	5,90,08	7,93,64
G. Pensions	1,65,68	1,70,47	1,75,23	1,93,74
H. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	1,17,55	1,57,00	1,17,55	1,57,00
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	2,77,98	2,19,35	1,90,41	1,87,00
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	...	...	...	...
4. Public Health	1,44,82	2,13,87	1,14,30	1,31,03
5. Agriculture	1,90,45	2,13,10	1,25,18	1,54,77
6. Veterinary	94,22	1,03,40	67,44	71,87
7. Industries and Supplies ...	16,39,10	17,90,41	16,00,00	16,49,28
8. Rural Development Department	1,46,90	1,56,32	1,31,73	1,59,65
9. Co-operation	68,38	73,51	48,73	59,56
10. Famine Relief	52,09	56,95	40,05	57,97
11. Scientific Departments ...	10,61	7,98	6,08	7,27
12. Extraordinary charges ...	...	...	...	...
13. Community Development Projects	2,08,62	1,93,01	1,75,15	2,10,01
14. Ports and Pilotage ...	7,91	8,00	2,35	3,77
Total ...	29,58,63	31,92,90	26,18,97	28.49,18
FF. Civil Administration— Capital Account within the Revenue Account— Capital outlay on Industrial Development ...	...	75	...	...

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc.	35,45	36,12	23,36	22,80
2. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works outside the Revenue Account.	7,16.36	8,18,53	6,47,98	6,64,93
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	2,97,63	2,36,26	2,19,23	1,63,82
4. Capital Account of Civil Works	3,64,46	4,51,58	3,02,89	3,99,16
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	3,11,08	7,50,00	3,12,44	5,10,47
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	70,00	1,00,00	1,02,51	94,86
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	—1,80	—1,67	(—)1,66	(—)1,78
8. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	—1,34,16	—1,64,24	81,23	(—)11,35
9. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	48,47	13,65	14,94	19,30
10. Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account.	37,37	22,45	14,69	10,81
11. Payments to Retrenched Personnel.	5	2	...	2
12. Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund.	33,00	32,00	33,00	32,00
13. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,77,86	22,94,70	17,50,61	19,05,14
Total of Service and Capital Heads	83,13,02	94,13,69	76,48,70	86,02,24
N. Public Debt	5,50,00	6,07,23	3,07,41	5,03,92
P. Loans and Advances by State Government	7,30,90	6,66,91	6,35,01	7,58,21
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	20,00	50,00	47,19	10,65
Total Consolidated Fund ...	96,13,92	1,07,37,83	86,38,31	98,75,02
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	6,11
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans ...	10	40	31	...
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,53,00	2,70,00	2,84,51	3,07,78
State Certificates ...	11,00	5,00	4,61	2,26
State Provident Funds ...	55,96	61,67	97,77	76,27
Other Accounts ...	61,20	35,00	11,03,32	35,55
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds ...	1,60,74	2,14,00	1,54,88	2,10,60
Reserve Funds ...	2,12,49	1,46,45	1,73,51	1,41,90
Other Deposit Accounts ...	13,13,54	20,27,19	21,24,85	24,24,14
Advances not bearing Interest	2,27,45	3,31,05	3,35,72	3,10,76
Suspense ...	35,75,00	1,12,37,00	1,08,50,11	1,39,18,31
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1,04	...
Remittances ...	83,43,00	83,40,00	94,41,33	1,05,49,06
Reserve Bank Deposits ...	80,00,00	1,40,00,00	1,63,12,78	2,06,91,14
Total Public Account ...	2,22,13,48	3,66,67,76	4,08,84,74	4,86,67,77
Total Disbursements ...	3,18,27,40	4,74,05,59	4,95,23,05	5,85,48,90
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	28,42	55,95	2,86,70	1,42,98
Grand Total including Closing Balance	3,18,55,82	4,74,61,54	4,98,09,75	5,86,91,88

APPENDIX

ADMINISTRATIVE

Statement of Grant and outlay under heads of account coming under the

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	Original works		Maintenance and Repairs		Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE FUND HEADS						
XVII. I. N. E. and D. (working expenses) ...	...	...	2980100	2670958	2980100	2670958
18. O.R.E. (fiuanced from ordinary Revenue) ...	6535500	7034336	3834000	3750855	10367500	10785191
39. Public Health-Grant in aid ...	...	925623	...	...	...	925623
40. (f) works ...	150000	115163	480000	507418	630000	622581
40. A. Rural Development-(c) National Eural Warter Supply Scheme ...	681600	388548	...	...	681600	388548
50. Civil Works-t-establishment H Weel boring ...	16000	16186	...	...	16000	16186
68. I.N.E. and D. (commercial) ...	5475000	5865332	...	...	5475000	5865882
68. A. I.N.E. and D. (Non commercial)...	8986500	7773535	...	...	8986500	7773535
70. Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health ...	1834000	1882351	...	...	1834000	1882351
81. Capital outlay-outside the Revenue account-grant in aid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEBIT AND OTHER HEADS						
P. Loans and Advances-Loans to Municipalities for Water Supply...	4053600	2776447	...	...	4053600	2776447
Do Loans for Drainage ...	468300	427225	...	..	468300	427225
Loans recoverable from ryots ...	...	...	...	24267	...	24267
Irigation Cess funds ...	...	...	...	519666	...	519666
Depreciation fund ...	...	...	344000	127158	344000	127158
Other Miscellaneous Heads ...	1485296	1485296	...	...	1485296	1485299
Grand Ttoal ...	29683796	28690592	7638100	7600322	37321896	36290914

No. 1

REPORT FOR 1959-60.

Jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer Irrigation and Public Health, Bangalore.

Establishment		Total and Plant		Total final head		Suspense (Debits)		Grant Total		Remarks
Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grand	Outlay	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
905339	1137855	40500	57929	3925939	3866752	1412400	2698527	5338339	6565279	
556840	940670	121500	292759	11045840	12018600	36000	35443	11084840	12054043	
...	...	...	...	...	925623	...	...	...	925623	
...	...	...	...	630000	622581	...	25216	630000	647797	
...	...	...	...	681600	388548	...	...	681600	388548	
85100	65614	...	...	101100	81800	...	...	101100	81800	
403000	2383800	301500	219778	6179500	8469460	537500	473248	6717000	8942762	
1000000	698900	...	251927	9986500	8744362	...	...	9986500	8724362	
...	...	3200	3157	1837200	1885508	117800	118883	1955000	2004391	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4053600	2776447	...	...	4053600	2776447	
...	...	...	...	468300	427225	...		468000	427225	
...	...	...	...	...	24267	...	...	...	24267	
...	...	...	...	...	519666	...	...	...	519666	
...	...	...	...	344000	127158	...	...	344000	127158	
...	...	...	...	1485296	1485296	...	...	1485295	1485296	
2950279	5126819	4667700	825560	40738875	42343293	2103706	3351817	42842575	45694610	

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT, KARGAL.

Statement shewing the expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1960 in respect of Sharavathi Valley Hydro Electric Project (ii) Civil Engineering Works.

Sl. No.	Sub-head of Works	Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of Financial year 1958-59	Sanctioned grant for 1959-60 as per Provision in Budget	Modified Grant for 1959-60 as sanctioned	Total Expenditure during the year 1959-60	Total Expenditure to the end of financial year 1959 60 (Col. 4 + 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(a) WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Preliminaries ...	10,00,000	3,78,322	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,18,455	5,96,777
2	Main Dam at Linganamakki ...	12,00,00,000	1,25,70,062	1,60,00,000	1,59,54 000	1,77,09,117	3,02,79,179
3	Land Compensation ...	1,00,00,000	7,99,809	10,00,000	8,50,000	9 34.618	17,34,427
4	Talakalale Dam ...	1,90,00,000	28 28 302	30 00,000	25,00,000	21,76,289	50,04 591
5	Power Channel ...	1,86,00,000	16,97 915	20,00 000	14,00,000	12,58,958	29 56 873
6	Tunnels ...	2,27,00 000	25 483	20,00,000	75 000	51.526	76,959
7	Temporary Quarters ..	1,00,00,000	30 28,987	10,00,000	13,00,000	12,04,158	42,28 145
8	Health and Sanitation ...	34,00,000	13,29 016	3,00,000	5,40,000	5,09.765	18 38 781
9	Roads and Bridges ...	40,00,000	16,26,427	4,00,000	8,58,000	7,38,105	23,64,532
10	Miscellaneous ...	20,00,000	.	...	45,000	3,24,486	3,24 486
11	Contingencies ...	40,00,000	2,093	...	15,000	14.410	16,503
	Total for (a) Works ...	21,47,00,000	3,42,81,366	2,58,00,000	2,37,37,000	2,5139,887	494 21,253

(*b*) ESTABLISHMENT ...	1,60,00,000	22,42,711	22,00,000	18,65,550	16,98,764	39,41,475
(*c*) TOOLS AND PLANT.						
New Supplies ...	1,50,00,000	94,02,647	21,49,000	35,00,000	42,77,887	1,42,72,468
Repairs and Carriages ...				9,00,000	5,91934	...
Total for (*c*) Tools and Plant ...	1,50,00,000	94,02,647	21,49,000	44,00 000	48,69,821	1,42,72,468
(*d*) SUSPENSE: Debits ...	...	2,29,192	...	75,33,000	19,999	2,49,191
Credits ...				73,87,000	...	...
Total for (*d*) Suspense ...	...	2,29,192	...	1,46,000	19,999	2,49,191
(*e*) Deduct Receipts on Capital Account.	..	—7,297	—1,49,000	—1,48,550	—1,96,475	—2,03,772
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,57,00,000	3,61,48,619	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	3,15,31,996	6,76,80,615

III.

Preventive Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1959 : Return of Cases.

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	45	33	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...
1	2	14	15	18	...	...	1	...
...	...	12	2	11	1	13	3	...
...	...	10	83	3	...	...	...	...
...	4	7	80	19	...	...	...	...
1	23	201	1,210	172	...	...	8	...
3	29	296	1,424	245	1	13	12	2
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
1	1	30	2	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...
1	1	33	2	22	...	...	...	...
...	15	11	...	8	...	...	...	...
10	96	503	49	210	...	...	27	...
...	10	31	6	5	...	...	...	...
70	399	1,305	181	635	...	...	48	...
...	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...
80	520	1,850	239	876	...	5	75	2
84	550	2 182	1,566	1,148	1	13	75	2

APPENDIX

Statement B. Part I—Return of Non-cognizable crime and cases under

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed	...	2	2
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...				
	(d) 120 (b) (1) (2) ...				
		Total ...	...	2	2
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 214, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	32	64	96
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by Public Servants ...	1	10	11
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	21	30	51
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	13	29	42
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	94	96
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	5	105	110
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly and affray.	197	1,418	1,615
		Total ...	271	1,754	2,025
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	5	8
		Total ...	3	5	8
	Class III	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	16	30	46
		Attempt ...	...	13	13
		Total ...	16	43	59
	Class IV	*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	20	14	34
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	251	644	895
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	29	23	52
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	814	1,824	2,638
17	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	3	18	21
		Total	1,117	2,523	3,640
		Carried over ...	1,407	4,327	5,734

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,407	4,327	5,734
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	75	33	168
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	20	107	127
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	94	308	402
		Total ...	189	508	697
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	5	3	8
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	3	3
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	58	85	43
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	63	81	44
25	504 and 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	192	561	753
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	37	1,047	1,084
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	42	44
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	112	...	112
29	Cases under Chapter X, (A) C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	26	40	66
29(a)		Maintenance of Wives and Children	1	...	1
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	83	167	250
31	250 Cr.P.C. ...	Frivolous and vexatious charges (complaints).	...	10	10
32	514 Cr. P.C. ...	Forfeiture of bonds ...	11	198	209
		Total ...	590	2,257	2,827
		Offences under the special and Local Laws	3,553	34,608	38,161
33	(a) 107 Cr P-C. (b) 109 Cr.P.C. (c) 110 Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	746	1,758	2,504
		Total of Col. 33 & 33 (a), (b) & (c) ...	4,299	36,366	40,665
		Grand Total ...	6,485	43,438	49,933

III.—*contd.*

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
84	550	2,182	1,666	11,48	1	13	87	2
5	30	59	27	46	...	...	1	...
3	13	42	43	26	...	...	...	...
19	39	181	27	128	1	...	7	...
27	82	222	97	200	1	...	8	...
...	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...
4	13	74	9	43	...	...	...	...
7	18	55	14	46	...	...	4	...
1	90	340	146	153	1	...	22	...
...	1	15	1,044	24	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	28	9	1	...	...	...
...	6	33	...	83	...	...	...	...
2	1	13	23	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	8	101	39	92	...	...	1	...
	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...
...	5	103	61	40	...	...	...	...
24	147	737	1,373	516	2	...	28	...
21	971	2,695	28,453	6,001	...	...	20	...
86	95	658	1,041	594	5	...	23	4
107	1 066	3,351	29,494	6,595	5	...	43	4
242	1,845	6.552	32,630	8,459	9	13	168	7

APPENDIX

Statement B.—Part II—Return of Non-cognizable crime and

PART II—RETURN OF

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom processes had been issued	Persons against whom processes were issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	13	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(d) 12 B (1) ... 12 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	13	...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offence against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 214 to 216, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	85	82	2
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	10	5	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	27	40	4
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Govt. Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	48	60	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	32	27
	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	2	266	...
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.	959	2,694	1,519
		Total ...	1,033	3,179	1,563
	Class II.	*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	8	...
		Total ...	3	8	...
	Class III.	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	141	85	7
			...	...	...
		Total ...	141	85	7
		Carried over ..	1,036	3,200	1,563

III—*contd.*

cases under Prosecution Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1959.

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks			Transferred
			Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C	15
...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	167	1	84	55	...	19	...	...	...	8
...	22	...	18	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	71	1	34	14	...	19	1	...	...	2
...	112	5	41	6	...	52	...	2	...	6
...	61	...	9	43	...	5	1	...	...	3
...	268	...	6	210	...	51	1	...	...	...
...	5,072	9	900	3,003	...	797	21	...	...	342
2	5,773	16	1,092	3,332	...	946	24	2	...	361
...	11	1	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	11	1	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	233	13	151	17	...	52	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	833	13	151	17	...	52	...	...	...	...
2	5,797	17	1,097	3,333	...	963	24	2	...	361

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom processes had been issued.	Persons against whom processes were issued.	
				On Complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,036	3,200	1,563
	Class IV.	*Minor offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	89	18	5
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	1,030	1,698	196
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	6	47	1
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	3,272	5,158	321
17	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,399	6,915	525
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	93	134	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	19	134	2
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	716	...
		Total ...	112	974	2
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	7	14	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	205	391	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	301	343	...
25	504 and 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	536	612	183
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	48	1,051	27
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	6	22	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) U./S.106 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	83	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X. Cr. P.C.	Public nuisances	39	72	2
29(a)		Maintenance of Wives and Children	...	1	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	309	665	44
31	250 Cr. P.C. ...	Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.	...	1	...
32	514 Cr. P.C. ...	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds ...	41	31	210
		Total ...	1,575	3,203	466
33	...	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*	4,822	61,591	...
34	(a) 107 Cr. P.C. (b) 109 Cr. P.C. (c) 110 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	2,431	2,029	1,246
		Total ...	7,253	63,620	1,246
		Grand Total ...	14,516	77,997	3,809

III.—*concld.*

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
2	5,793	17	1,097	3,333	...	963	94	2	361
...	112	...	40	60	...	711	...	...	1
1	2,925	52	1,818	180	...	712	129	...	84
...	56	...	32	9	...	15	...	...	...
10	8,735	319	4,947	658	...	2,830	307	...	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	11,828	371	6,837	857	...	3,068	436	...	259
...	217	9	95	26	...	57	1	...	29
...	133	...	54	46	...	26	18	...	16
...	716	10	321	51	...	258	62	...	14
...	1,081	19	470	123	...	341	76	...	59
...	21	...	16	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
3	593	31	341	27	...	178	15	...	1
...	644	23	346	70	...	161	9	...	35
...	1,331	100	505	235	...	408	69	...	14
...	1,126	...	22	1,069	...	24	9	...	2
...	28	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	6
...	83	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
...	113	...	32	13	...	68	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1,006	6	583	126	12	275	...	...	4
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29	253	5	111	92	...	45	...	...	...
44	5,200	166	1,833	1,642	12	1,253	102	...	62
67	66,346	633	3,386	54,289	...	7,390	254	...	394
83	5,623	193	1,677	14,73	...	2,066	131	...	83
150	71,969	826	5,063	55,762	...	9,456	385		477
207	96,115	1,412	15,581	61,734	12	15,133	1,023	2	1,218

APPENDIX IV.

Live-Stock and Poultry.

(As per Census of 1956).

Areas	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Donkeys	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Poultry
Bangalore District... ...	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,571	2,37,551	1,608	9,119	14,185	14,59,486	8,96,467
Kolar ,, ...	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	1,049	7,962	35,067	14,43,721	7,56,655
Mandya ,, ...	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,259	660	3,583	5,185	9,16,789	5,21,269
Mysore ,, ...	7,38,180	1,29,456	2,15,059	2,13,419	1,922	2,585	4,121	13,04,010	5,35,042
Hassan ,, ...	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	1,327	1,300	6,122	10,74,586	5,21,996
Chickmagalur ,, ...	3,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	568	855	9,101	5,47,139	2,97,090
Shimoga ,, ...	5,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	985	841	2,372	8,04,085	3,58,656
Chitaldrug ,, ...	4,41,415	1,73,482	3,81,991	1,72,194	1,562	3,942	3,717	11,78,303	2,33,156
Tumkur ,, ...	6,38,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	1,144	8,009	16,246	17,72,655	5,70,472
Bellary ,, ...	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,303	985	2,531	3,515	7,13,797	1,26,466
Coorg ,, ...	1,70,531	30,914	155	3,340	167	139	35,860	2,41,106	3,04,840
South Kanara ,, ...	5,58,198	2,38,311	255	28,354	112	...	12,835	8,38,065	9,69,143
Raichur ,, ...	4,61,954	1,12,564	2,04,565	1,27,046	3,435	3,669	5,246	9,18,487	1,63,916
Gulbarga ,, ...	6,14,161	1,40,097	2,00,211	1,60,061	10,387	3,633	4,728	11,33,433	2,80,289
Bidar ,, ...	2,50,306	81,738	61,871	44,628	5,305	2,571	4,467	4,51,292	56,560
Bijapur ,, ...	5,08,554	1,90,794	2,00,816	2,50,940	5,882	3,331	6,705	11,67,025	3,12,604
Belgaum ,, ...	4,89,566	3,20,915	2,77,970	1,88,197	3,107	1,546	11,435	12,92,824	3,65,636
Dharwar ,, ...	5,86,008	2,39,155	1,21,836	1,22,233	3,429	2,841	3,795	10,79,329	1,87,123
North Kanara ,, ...	2,73,648	79,110	2,513	3,293	55	62	880	3,59,561	3,10,191
MYSORE STATE									
Urban ...	5,33,652	2,25,632	1,02,731	1,12,955	6,089	8,753	17,922	10,07,886	6,44,845
Rural ...	85,16,637	24,69,759	39,58,167	24,88,322	36,900	49,766	1,67,660	176,87,807	71,22,726
Grand Total ...	90,50,289	26,95,391	40,60,898	26,01,277	42,989	58,519	1,85,682	186,95,693	77,67,571

APPENDIX V.

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1959-60.

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
			Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1	Bangalore (inclusive of all other expenditure and Misc. receipts in H.O.)	... 69,740	... 5,50,818—70	16,708—86 1,04,456—21	16,707—86 6,55,274—91	71,834—65 1,54,200—10
2	Mandya ...	35,804	1,63,564—06	18,811—52	1,82,375—58	76,198—51
3	Mysore ...	56,784	2,82,865—06	35,736—90	3,18,601—96	1 37,880—39
4	Hassan ...	28,303	1,20,520—61	22,743—11	1,43,263—72	65,526—90
5	Chickmagalur ...	10,992	76,494—41	15,242—77	91,737—18	30,447—93
6	Shimoga ...	14,805	88,853—97	20,493—12	1,09,347—09	48,547—29
7	Chitradurga ...	21,287	1,07,512—11	19,573—22	1,27,085—33	28,202—14
8	Tumkur ...	39,641	1,55,021—07	25,866—40	1,80,887—47	81,783—84
9	Kolar ...	35,317	1,22,109—95	20,178—83	1,42,288—78	75,306—12
10	Bellary ...	14,808	92,523—92	19,930—11	1,12,463—03	59,644—45
11	Raichur ...	9,789	53,920—25	13,387—71	67,307—95	21,486—08
12	Gulbarga ...	8,226	64,852—41	13,508—54	78,360—95	24,750—77
13	Bidar ...	6,053	21,541—00	3,131—35	24,672—35	8,567—52
14	Bijapur ...	15,169	1,43,932—51	2,324—46	1,46,256—97	50,649—04
15	Belgaum ...	19,032	1,81,699—53	4,772—25	1,86,471—78	65,292—29
16	Dharwar ...	19,161	1,94,459—72	3,881—46	1,98,341—18	77,783—38
17	North Kanara ...	2,900	16,733—47	2,598—38	19,331—85	23,877—18
18	South Kanara ...	13,205	1,43,227—36	62,697—85	2,05,925—21	1,24,567—34
19	Coorg ...	3,647	39,220—39	13,349—27	52,569—66	9,100—37
	Grand Total ...	4,22,663	26,19,879—60	4,39,392—32	30,59,271—82	12,45,596—29

APPENDIX VI

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2 (CRIMINAL)

Statement showing the offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the several Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1959-60.

Description of offences	Number of cases			Number of persons							
	Offences reported	Reported as true	Brought to trial	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred	Committed or referred	Struck off	Dealt with under Sec. 562 Cr.P.C.	Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE											
Offences against the State, Chapter VI ...	1	1	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against public tranquility Chapter VIII ...	3,238	3,238	3,238	13,282	2,968	6 078	404	38	103	101	3,590
Offences by or relating to public servants Chapter IX ...	613	613	613	2,543	977	1,221	31	...	1	10	398
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	194	194	194	322	96	108	15	...	8	6	89
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	196	196	196	309	68	87	32	...	5	6	111
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	22	22	22	38	3	5	10	4	2	...	14
Offences relating to Weights and Measures Chapter XIII ...	349	349	349	398	19	325	6	...	3	9	36
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals Chapter XIV ...	3,466	3,466	3,466	3,620	299	2,800	52	...	25	47	376
	12	13	13	29	16	3	...	2	...	2	6

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY (Chapter XVI)											
Affecting life ...	1,919	1,919	1,919	5,105	1,541	615	142	1,383	33	73	1,368
Causing miscarriage; injuries to unborn childern; exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	54	54	54	189	63	40	2	...	...	7	27
Hurt ...	7,865	7,865	7,865	24,344	13,188	1,076	1,170	71	329	91	8,469
Wrongful restraint & wrongful confinement	636	636	636	2,110	991	76	48	...	13	33	949
Criminal Force and assault ...	1,792	1,792	1,792	4,942	2,522	237	372	10	17	23	1,762
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	227	227	227	784	247	32	69	73	21	3	832
Rape ...	99	99	99	152	53	16	3	24	...	1	56
Unnatural offences ...	7	7	7	14	10	1	...	1	...	...	2
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (Chapter XVII)											
Theft ...	7,535	7,535	7,535	14,583	4,875	8,749	595	8	212	661	4,488
Extortion ...	101	101	101	232	104	17	15	14	3	14	65
Robbery and Dacoity ...	476	476	476	2,579	583	106	230	362	46	3	1,199
Criminal Misappropriation of property ...	306	346	806	544	122	210	41	...	11	16	144
Criminal Breach of trust ..	884	884	884	1 335	373	232	85	23	34	14	567
Receiving stolen property ..	591	591	591	1,263	381	379	69	2	23	10	389
Cheating ...	436	496	496	1,112	375	183	45	3	47	16	443
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	57	57	57	262	193	5	3	11	...	...	50
Mischief ...	842	842	842	2,810	1,281	103	193	35	34	17	1,147
Criminal trespass ...	2,913	2,913	2,913	10,733	5,718	477	467	3	144	62	3,862
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark, Chapter XVIII ...	387	387	367	1,099	498	46	127	26	10	10	382
Criminal breach of contracts of service Chapter XIX ...	4	4	4	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offences against marriage, Chapter ...	201	231	201	842	568	13	46	...	18	...	197
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	244	224	244	821	354	19	35	...	30	...	333
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance Chapter XXII ...	1,214	1,214	1,214	3,376	1,473	547	241	...	103	5	1,207
Offences under special and local laws ...	2,24,541	2,29,541	2,29,541	2,69,111	24,.07	2,06,368	2,950	88	4,592	2,300	26,656
Total ...	2,56,423	2,56,423	2,56,423	3,68,860	64,131	2,26,981	7,578	2,081	5,877	3,539	58,673

INDEX

A

	PAGES
Acquisition of Properties	66,72
Accidental Fires	6
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 ...	47
Administration of the Societies Registration Act ...	47
Administration of District Boards	65
Administration of Land	77
After-care	20
Agriculture	97
Agricultural Season	98
Agricultural Research Stations	102
Agricultural Education	98
Agricultural Credit Societies	112
Agricultural College, Hebbal and Dharwar ...	98
Agricultural Research	99
Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme	127
Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands	127
Ambligola Project	198
Animal Pests	104
Animal Husbandry	126
Anthrax	125
Anvery Distributary	197
Appeals ...	20, 24,27,43
Apex Bank	112
Anti-Corruption	230
Apprenticeship and Evening Classes	257
Arrack	34
Arecanut	100
Artificial Insemination	129
Area under Mulberry	154
Area under occupation	80
Archæology	227
Assessment	83
Assessed waste lands available for cultivation ...	79
Attendance	180
Ayurvedic	177

PAGES

B

Bandh Pahani 82
Bamboos 105
Bandipur Game Sanctuary 107
Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme 129
Bangalore City Corporation 53
Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ... 70
Basic Education 180
Bellary City Municipality 61
Beach dried Fish Manure 134
Bhadra Reservoir Project 205
Biligirirangan Temple Forest 108
Births 162
Black Quarter 125
Bowring Hospital, Bangalore 174
Bombay Local Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1959 (5 of 1959) 7
Breeding Bulls 129
Bureau of Epidemiology 169
Bureau of Malariology 169

C

Cardamom 100
Cashewnut 100
Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur and Kurikuppi ... 128
Cattle Fairs 126
Central Fisheries Research Station 135
Central Book Depot (Government), Bangalore ... 250
Central Industrial Workshop (Govt.), Bangalore ... 139
Central Press (Government), Bangalore ... 250
Central Poultry Farm, Hesaraghatta 131
Cement 94,137
Champion Reef Mines 152
Chemical and Fertilisers Ltd. 141
Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore 175
Childrens Act 20
Childrens' Hospital, Bangalore 175
Cholera 168
Chromite 151
Crome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore 141
Chikkahole Project 197

	PAGES
Chamarajeswaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar ...	240
Civil Hospital, K.G.F.	174
Civil Justice	23
Civil Supplies	93
Cognisable Crime	13
Collection of Hup-e-Intazam (Administrative Charges)	243
Consolidated Fund Receipts	31
Consolidated Fund Disbursements	32
Contingency Fund	33
Commerce & Industries	134
Commercial Taxes	41
Community Development Programme	219
Construction of Irrigation Wells	89
Cocoanut	100
Co-operation	110
Co-operative Marketing Societies	113
Co-operative Sugar Factories	114
Co-operative Farming	115
Cottage Industry	143
Cotton Handloom Development	143
Craftsmen Training Scheme	257
Coorg Temple Funds	243
Crime	12
Criminal Justice	26
Crop Conditions	95, 246
Crop Forecasts	246
Country Spirits	38

D

Dam	204
Dangerous Drugs	37
Dandelli Township	74
Darkhasts	79
Davanagere City Municipality	60
Deaths	167
Denatured Spirit	35
Detection and Prevention of Crime	15
Denatured Spirit	35
Development of Local manurial Resources ...	88
Development of Regulated Markets	121
Development Schemes of Sericulture	158
Denotified Tribes	217

	PAGES
Distillery	33
Distress	78
District Registry Offices	47
District Magistrate Courts	28
Distribution of Fertilisers	87
Distribution of Wheat and Wheat Products ...	92
Digestive Diseases	172
Disciplinary Enquiries	229
Disparity Fare Structure	210
Double Cropping	101
Dye Houses	144
Dysentery	172

E

Education—Technical	180
Education—Primary	179
Education—Pre-Primary	179
Education—Women's	182
Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption	229
Electric Factory (Government), Bangalore ...	139
Electricity Board	253
Electrified Villages	25
Employment Service	256
Employment in Industries and Commerce ...	137
Endowments	238
Enteric Fever	172
Epidemics—Hospitals	177
Escapes	75
Execution of Decrees	25
Excise Revenue	37
Excise	33
Excavations	227

F

False complaints—Prosecution of	15
Fair Price Depot	92
Fertilisers	187
Feldspar	151
Finger Print Bureau	16
Finance	31
Fire Accidents	12
Firewood	105

PAGES

Fisheries 133
Fishing Season 133
Fish Landings 133
Fish Processing and Preservation 134
Fish Bye-products 134
Filature Silk 154
Five Year Plan 223
Foreign Criminals 16
Foreign Liquor 36, 40
Foreign Race Seed Campaign 155
Formation of Lay-outs 70
Food Supplies 90
Forests 103
Forest Area 103
Forest Produce--Major 104
Forest Produce—Minor 105
Forest Industries 106
Frontier Boundary Marks 83
Fruits 233
Free-Studentships 187
Free Grazing 106

G

Ganja 37
Garnet 151
Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis 172
Gazette 248
Geology and Mines 149
Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project ... 197
Ghataprabha Valley Development 197
Ghosha Hospital, Bangalore 175
Ginning of Cotton and Pressing Industries ... 137
Glirlcidia 233
Government Stud Farm, Kunigal 128
Government Animals 132
Government Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur ... 128
Gosamvardhana Celebrations 126
Government Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessaraghatta, Bangalore ... 131
Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessaraghatta 131
Government Ice Factory and Quick-freezing Plant, Mangalore 134
Government Industrial Concerns 140

	PAGES
Government Owned Industrial Concerns ...	139
Government Soap Factory	139
Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore ...	139
Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore	139
Government Electric Factory, Bangalore ...	139
Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore ...	140
Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga ...	140
Government Central Workshop, Mercara ...	140
Government Aided Industrial Concerns ...	140
Gold and Silver	152
Gold Mines, Hatti	152
Gold Mines, Kolar Gold Fields	152
Government Grainages	154
Government Farms	154
Government Filatures	154
Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura, Kollegal, Mysore	157, 158
Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital	177
Government Flying Training School, Bangalore ...	189
Government Museum, Bangalore	190
Government Road Transport Department ...	209
Government Branch Press, Coorg	250
Government Branch Press, Mysore	250
Government Central Press, Bangalore	248
Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore ...	250
Grading Stations	123
Gramasevaks' Training Centres	220
Grain Banks	113
Grazing—(Free)	106
Graphite	151

H

Habitual Criminals or C.I.D. Criminals... ...	16
Habitual Offenders	16
Habitual Offenders Act ...	16
Handloom	143
Handicraft	146
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	125
Health Education	168
Hebballa Project	198
High Court	26
High Schools	181

	PAGES
Hindi	182
Hill Stations	155
House Breaking	14
Horticulture	232
Housing Co-operative	118
Home Industries Institutions	147
Hospitals	177
Horticultural Education	234
Horticultural Show	234
Hydro-Electric Projects	204

I

Illicit Distillation	37
Implements Factory (Government), Hassan ...	140
Incidence of Consumption	34
Incidence of Taxation	37
Inam Villages	81, 83, 84
Inspection of Boundary Marks	83
Indian made Foreign Liquors	36
Indoor and Cut-door Patients	171
Influenza	173
Inflammatory Diseases of Eye	173
Infectious Diseases	172
Industries—Forest	106
Industrial Concerns (Government), Bangalore ...	139
Industries and Commerce	137
Industrial Establishments	137
Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	161
Industrial Co-operative	118
Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions ...	242
Index Number Price	163
Industries Societies	116
Inland Fisheries	135
Indian Trade Union Act, 1946	161
Industrial (Rural) Financing Bank	143
Industrial Workshop (Government), Bangalore ...	139
Industrial Seed Supply (Cross Breed Seed) ...	155
Industrial Co-operative Societies (Rural) ...	118, 143
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	161
Iron Ore	147, 152
Irrigation	199
Issue of Maps	85
Institutions (Medical) transferred to Public Health...	171

PAGES

J

Jaggery 34
Jails Industries 18
Jails 17
Jain Bastis 241
Jatras and Cattle Shows 242
Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation 88
Justice—Civil 23
Justice—Criminal 26
Juvenile Offenders 29

K

Kaval Lands (Amrit Mahal) 127
Kalasa Inam Forest 108
Kaolin 151
Karnatak University 184
Kannada Encyclopaedia 188
Kabini Reservoir Project 197
Kalaskop Tank Project 199
Key Village Scheme 128
Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board 67
K. G. F. Civil Hospital 174
Kunbi Settlement 109

L

Land Revenue—Consolidated Fund Receipts ... 31
Land Revenue—Consolidated Fund Disbursements... 31
Land Revenue 77
Labour 160
Labour—Education Scheme 164
Land Records, Survey and Settlement 81
Labour Welfare Measure 163
Legislative Enactments 7
Legislature Works 249
Leases and Licences 150
Lakshmanathirtha Project 198
Land Colonisation at Ratnapura, Hunsur Taluk ... 221
Lay offs 161
Legal Practitioners 26
Left Bank Channel—Bhadra Reservoir Project ... 197
Leprosy ... 168
Limestone 151

	PAGES
Library—University	187
Literacy (Prisoners)	17
Liquors	34
Liquors—Foreign	36
Livestock Improvements Scheme	129
Long Term Loans	113
Local Development Works	74
Lock-outs and Strikes	161
Local Administration	53
Low Income Group Housing Scheme	237

M

Manganese Ore	149
Malt Liquors	89
Malaria	168
Magisterial Work (Criminal Justice)	28
Magnesite	151
Manures and Fertilisers	101
Maintenance of Roads	193
Marketing	119
Major Medical Institutions	174
Major Irrigation Works	196
Maps	85
Maternity and Child Welfare Services	171
Mechanised Fishing	133
Medals and Rewards	12
Medicine Preparations (Spirituous)	35
Medical Services ...	170
Medical Institutions (Medical Department) ...	171, 174
Medium of Instruction	183
Metals	152
Mental Hospital, Bangalore	175
Mica	151
Midday Meals	180
Milk Supply Co-operative	116
Mines and Geology	149
Mining Leases	150
Mineral Production	150
Minto-Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore ...	178
Minor Irrigation Works	200
Minor Forest Produce	105
Molasses Arrack	34
Motor Branch	51

	PAGES
Motor Insurance Fund	51
Motor Vehicles Department	212
Mulberry	154
Municipal Administration	62
Mutation Cases under Record of Rights ...	85

N

N. C. C, ...	183
National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore ...	181
National Malaria Eradication Programme ...	169
National Highways	195
Nagathana Tank Project	198
Navigation, Tonnage and Dues	208
Nandi Hill Station	234
National Savings Scheme	237
National Employment Exchange	256
News Section	235
Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra (Beggar Relief Centre), Bangalore	222
Normal Deliveries	173
Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes–Welfare Work of	216
Nugu Reservoir Project	198
Number of Routes operated by the Road Transport Department	216
Numismatics	228

O

Ochres	151
Offences under Excise and Opium Acts... ...	37
Offender Act Habitual	16
Offender Habitual	16
Old Offenders	15
Operations (Surgical)	175
Opium	37
Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore	175
Ordinary Theft	14
Orchards (Palace)	71
Original Classification	82
Ordinary Clay	151
Ore (Iron)	151
Overtime	249

PAGES

P

Paddy	88
Pablo Type Boats	133
Palace Orchards	71
Pahani	82
Panchayats	68
Parcel Services—Road Transport Department ...	211
Parturition cases	173
Payment of Wages Act	162
Petitions—Writs (Civil Justice)	28
Pests and Diseases	104
Pepper	100
Plague	167
Plant Protection Scheme	88
Police Force	12
Policies—Insurance	50
Poultry Diseases	126
Poultry Farm (Central), Hesaraghatta, Bangalore ...	131
Porcelain (Government) Factory, ...	139
Power (Electric) Generation	253
Ports	207
Popularisation of new fruits and vegetables ...	238
Probation of Offenders Act	21
Prosecution for False Complaints	15
Prisons	11
Prison Institutions	11
Probation and After-care Services Department ...	20
Prohibition in the State	38, 39
Projects	204, 205
Propaganda and Publicity	235
Proposals—Insurance	50
Production—Food	87
Procurement and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds	88
Price Stabilisation Scheme	92
Private Documents	48
Private Layouts	70
Prices of Food Grains	77
Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies ...	116
Printing Presses	248
Prison Population	17
Public Health	167

	PAGES
Public Works Department	193
Publicity and Information	235
Publication section	236
Purchase Committee-(Stores)	244

Q

Quarrying Licenses	150
Quarrying Leases (Long term)	150
Quarrying Leases (Short Term)	150
Quarters for Legislators	193
Quarters for Police force	194
Quartz	151

R

Rape	13
Ragi	246
Rainfall	246
Rainfall Statistics	95
Rabi Campaign	89
Reformatory Borstal School	89
Regular Appeals (Civil Justice)	25
Referred Cases (Criminal Justice)	27
Revision Petitions (Criminal Justice)	27
Rectified Spirit	...
Registered Dealers	...
Registration and Stamps	47
Record of Rights	47, 85
Remand Homes	21
Reclassification Work	82
Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen	221
Religious and Charitable Endowments... ...	238
Restoration of Minor Tanks	200
Revenue and Finance	31
Rice	91
Rinderpest	125
Riots	13
Road Transport	209
Rural Industrialisation	143
Rural Industrial Financing Bank	143
Rural Health and Sanitation	219
Rural Latrines	220
Rural Arts and Crafts	220
Rural Broadcasting	236

PAGES

S

Sacramental Wine	40
Salt	138
Sandalwood	105
Scholarships	180
Sessions work	29
Sericulture	153
Sericultural Education	156
Seed Legislation	156
Secondary Education	181
Serum Institute, Bangalore	127
Sheep Breeding	128
Sheep Development Schemes	...
Sheep Pox	126
Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project ...	204
Shark Liver Oil Production	134
Shops and Establishments Act, 1948	162
Silk Filatures	157
Silk	140
Silk Conditioning and Testing	157
Silk Farms and Grainages (Government) ...	154
Silviculture	104
Site	70
Skimmed Milk Powder	93
Slum Clearance Scheme	70
Small Scale Industries	142
Small-Pox	167
Social Welfare	215
Soapstone	151
Spirit-Denatured and Rectified	35
Special Liquors	34
Spirituous Medicinal Preparations	35
Special Institutions	175
Spike Disease	103
Sri Sringeri Mutt	239
Stamps	47
Strikes and Lock-outs	161
Stock of Maps	86
Strength of Vehicles	209
Stationery Depot, Bangalore	257
State Accounts Depertment	251
State Charities, Tirupati	239

	PAGES
State Chatram, Banaras	240
Stores Purchase Committee	244
Statistics	245
Sugar Factories	44
Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.	17
Survey and Settlement and Land Records ...	81
Supply of Coal and Coke	138
Supply of Salt	138

T

Taccavi Arrears	81
Taluk Boards	67
Taxtiles	93
Technical Education	186
Tenancy Law Administration	80
Text Books	249
Theatres	42
Tippan Copies	86
Tourist Enquiries	213
Town Planning	74
Trust Boards	70, 72
Transport	209
Trade Test	257
Tuberculosis	168
Tungabhadra Project	206
Typhoid	168

U

University of Mysore	182
University of Karnatak	185
University Grants Commission	185
Unicef Aid	170
Undertrial Prisoners	18
Urban Compost	81
Utility Service (Public)	62

V

Valuation of the Life Branch (Insurance) as on 31st March 1959.	50
Vanamahotsava	108
Vaccine	127

	PAGES
Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore	175
Vending of Commercial Adhesive Labels ...	48
Venugopal Wild Life Park	107
Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bangalore ...	128
Veterinary Education and Training	129
Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry ...	125
Vehicles	212
Vegetables	233
Veda Patashalas	243
Village Police	12
Village Panchayats and Rural Development ...	68
Village Maps	85
Village Electrified	253
Vital Statitics	246

W

Warehouses	121
Wages Payment Act	162
Water Supply to Bangalore City	58
Warnings-Anti-corruption	230
Welfare Activities of Backward Classes and S. C. Tribes.	108
Weather and Crop Condition	95
Weavers' Co-operative Societies	146, 116
Weights and Measures Acts	120
Welfare Measures–Labour	163
Welfare of Backward Classes	218
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes ...	108
Welfare of Denotified Tribes	216
Weather and Crop Reports	95
Wheat	92
Woollen Mills	137
Women Welfare Schemes	215
Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, ...	164
Writ Petitions (Criminal)	128

WD 3164—GPB—1,000—11-8-64